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The Courier.

NOLUMUS LEGES ANGLIÆ MUTARI.

Number 484.] WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1795. [Volume XI.

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisemen[ts] which appear under the Official Signature of either of the Secretaries of this Government, or of any other Officers of Government, properly authorized to Publish them in the [MADR]AS COURIER, or MADRAS GAZETTE, are meant, and must be deemed, to convey official and sufficient Notification of the Board's Orders and Resolutions, in the same [manner] as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the Company, or others to whom such orders and resolutions have a reference.

Civil Department, Fort St. George: 24th December, 1794.

ROBERT CLERK, *Secretary.*

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

BY *Order of the acting President in Council, the following Extracts of Letters, from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated 11th Dec. 1793, and 28th May, 1794, are made Public, and the attention of all Persons whom these orders may concern is required hereto*

EXTRACT of a General Letter from England, dated 11th Dec. 1793.

Para. 12th.—*The Situation of our Servants in India, and of Persons Residing there under the Company's Licence, being very much altered by the Act of the 33d. of His present Majesty,* CAP. 52, *it is become necessary to vary their Covenants entered into with us, and make them Correspond with the Provisions of that Act; we have therefore caused all the Covenants heretofore entered into by our Servants and others to be altered, and now send you a sufficient Number of each sort, to be executed by all Persons resident under your Presidency—we direct that every Person in our Service, be called upon immediately to execute the Covenants proper to his Station, and that on his refusing to do so, he be dismiss'd and have Notice to come Home. We also direct that all other British Subjects residing under your Presidency, whether with or without Licence be forthwith called upon to execute the Covenants proper to their Stations, and that on neglect or Refusal to execute, they have Notice to quit India, which Notice if they refuse to obey, you must inforce by sending them Home in such manner as the Law allows, as we are determined not to permit any Persons in future to reside in India, without our Licence, and being under proper Covenants, so that any irregularity of Conduct may be more readily corrected.*

3th.—*We shall at all times be ready to give Licences to such a Number of proper Persons to go to India, as may be necessary for effectuating the purposes of the Act, they entering into the usual Covenants for their Conduct, but we will not allow any one to proceed to, or reside in India without our Licence, and [there]fore if any Person hereafter ... and appear ... our Licence we require you forthwith to deal with him as an unlicenced Trader, and [se]nd him Home before he can ma[ke such] an est[ablish]ment in Business, as may be a[n] excuse ... time being allowed to him to prepa[re f]or h[is retu]rn.*

4th.—*Inconveniences having ... executing only one Set of Coven[ants] ... that each Person shall execute ... in D[uplicate, o]ne Copy of which ... and send ... we ... same Plan here, ... Covenants to the Pres... on ... [exe]cuting them may be ...*

EXTR[AC]T of a General Let[ter] from ... dated ... May, 1794.

Para. 2d.— ... *our Letter of the 11th of Decem[ber] last, we ... [infor]med you, that it was our intention to send in consequence of the late Act of Parlia[ment], a sufficient Number of Covenants to be ex[ecuted] by our Servants and all Europeans resident under your Presidency we have since determined, with respect to those in the Company's Service, as we can more readily have ac... [th]eir Securities, than you can, to call on the[ir] Se... England immediately, and on such Securi[ty] being given, we shall transmit a Counterpart of each Covenant with the Company's Seal affixed thereto, which Counterpart you must deliver to the parties conc[erned upo]n their executing the Covenants in Duplicate, conformably to the mode pointed out in the 14th and 15th, Paras. of our beforementioned Letter, we have thought it expedient that the new Covenants, which our Servants and others are to enter into in consequence of the late Act of Parliament, should be dated on the day on which the Act is directed to take place in India, Namely the first day of February [17]94, by the Ship ... Packe[t] ... as on ...*

W ... into Covenants ... descrip[tion] ... be con... sent a Number of [Cove]nants of ... the de[nom]ination of Covenants ... "Free Merchan[ts]" ... "Free Mariners" and of "Per-sons perm[itted] to reside in India" these are Calculated to ... [P]ersons, who are to reside under the Company's ... you will take care that each Person ... one of these descriptions in the mode ... pointed out; each Person executing a Free ... ants Covenants, must send Home the Names of ... [re]sponsible Persons in England, to enter ... in the Sum of £2000—and eac[h] ... ing either of the other two descri[ptions] of ... nants, must in like manner give S[ecur]ity ... Sum of five hundred pounds, and ... such security being given, we shall tra[nsm]it you the Counterparts, to be disposed o[f a]s mentioned in the preceding Paragraph.

4th.—*No difficulty can arise among those Persons who are Respectable in their Situations or connections, but in cases where the Individuals have not respectable Friends in England, as we suppose some of the inferior description of Shopkeepers may not have, we authorize you to accept of Security from persons residing in India, in which case you will give them a Counterpart under the Company's Seal.*

5th.—*We have likewise sent a sufficient Number of Covenants, to be executed by the Military Officers on your Establishment, and as it has not been usual, that Security should be given for their performance of the Covenants, you will deliver to each a Counterpart under the Company's Seal, on their executing in Duplicate as beforementioned.*

All Persons at the Presidency not in the Service of his Majesty or the Company, are required to report their Names and Occupations to the Secretary, on or before Thursday, the 15th Instant, with the Securities they have to offer in conformity to the above Orders.

Residents, Collectors, and Pay-masters, (where there are no Resident or Collectors) are to transmit Similar reports to the Presidency on or before the 20th Instant, of all Persons under the above description in their Respective Districts.

By order of the acting President in Council.

ROBERT CLERK, *Secretary.*

Fort St. George; 3d January, 1795.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL *Persons not in the Service of his Majesty or the Company, are hereby required to attend at the Office of the Secretary, for the purpose of executing Covenants, conformably to the orders of the Honorable the Court of Directors, on or after the 16th until the ...th Instant, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'Clock.*

The Commanders and [O]fficers of Ships now in the Roads, are strictly enjoined, on no account to depart from the Roads, until they have signed Co[ve]nants ... to their Situations.

A Li[st of] Fees establ[is]hed by Government, on the issuing of Licen[ces] ... seen at the Office of the Secretary.

P[ub]lished by ... Council, ... ROBE[RT CLERK] ...

NO[TIC]E is ... twentieth ... ce at Covelon ... be disposed of, th... about, 1500 Garce ... [M]anufacture of the two la... or the convenience ...

... [p]ublicly ... to ... on away, ... the shall be ... fold ... arising ... the first pur[chase] ... measuring will be defrayed

L. PLA... Collector.

NOTICE is hereby give[n, that Pro]posals for supplying the Honorable Company with Tabacco of the best Quality for the term of either, one, two, three, four, or five Years at the Rate of (3000) three thousand Candies, each Year, on the terms and Conditions herein aftermentioned will be received at the Manager's Cutchary in Tomboo Chitty Street, in the Black Town, untill the 10th Day of February 1795, the Quantity to be Supplied at the following P[eri]ods, viz.

	Candies.
..., 10th or 20th May	200
...th or 20th June	400
...th or 20th July	500
[Pu]ruvaney, 10th or 20th Aug.	700
On Parateusee, 10th or 20th Sep.	700
Tye, 10th or 20th Jany. 96	800
Mausee, 10th or 20th Feb.	200
Candies.	3000

All expences of Freight, Package, Carriage, Cooley, charges and landing customs, &c. to be on account of the Contractor or Contractors, and likewise all risk untill delivered to the Manager, or Proposals may specify all charges and risk untill the Boats or Vessels arrive and anchor in Madras Roads as heretofore—Should however the former mode be prefered, the Contractor may depend on every assistance it is in the Manager's Power to afford with regard to the Boats or otherwise.

In order to guard against disappointment in the Regular Supplies, the Person or Persons Contracting, will be liable in cases of failure to a Penalty equal to the Purchase in the Market, of any Short delivering at the prescribed periods, whatever the Market Price may be; ample security will be required for the Performance of the Contract, the same to be specified in the Proposals. CHARLES BAKER, Manager, &c.

ON MONDAY LAST WAS PUBLISHED,

The Indian Almanac,

FOR THE YEAR 1795.

With a Delineation of the visible Eclipses.

THE above publication, entitled the Indian and not the Madras Almanac, as stated in the Advertisement, is recommended for the variety of subjects it treats of, the extensiveness of its plan, and precision of its Calculation, being revised and corrected, and rendered useful as well to the Mariner as the Public in general.

To be had at the Courier Office, Fort St. George.

IN THE PRESS,

(AND SHORTLY WILL BE PUBLISHED,)

A SMALL COLLECTION OF

MISCELLANEOUS POETRY,

NEVER BEFORE PUBLISHED,

Chiefly Local, and the Subjects confined to India

BY AN OFFICER,

CONSISTING OF

A POETICAL PREFACE,

The Indian Campaign,

The T...nes, or a new Bow Wow Song,

Verse ... ritten, during a severe Illness at Wario...

A So... on the Institution of th[e] Roving Club, at ...ore,

A ne... ng on the An... of ... Andrew,

Lines ... essed to ... the Bengal Estab...

A Poe... Camp, ... the ... Stations of the different ...

A Poetical Letter, &c. at Shevera...

To sub...

A List of the Su... Subscriptions ... by Messrs. Brown a... and at Mr. Joseph Co... The W... to be printe[d] in 8... [Sub]scrip... delivery.

IN T[HE] PRESS, [AND S]PEEDILY [WI]LL BE PUBLISHED,

R...*les a[nd] Regulations,*

FOR

[For]mations, Field Exercise and Movements,

OF

[H]IS [MAJ]ESTY'S FORCES,

[Adop]ted to ... [pra]tised by the Army on this ... the General Orders, ... 4.

... [Fullar]ton have been ... [acc]ommodate the ... much in ... which has ... official Copy— ... such Gentlemen ... with a work so necessary to ... [comp]etent knowledge of the new S[ystem of] Manœuvre, will address their orders to the ... [Secret]ary, at Fort St. George.— ... delivered to their Agents as ...

WHOLE LEN[GTH ME]ZZOTINTO ENGR[AVIN]GS.

BY MR. HEN[RY] HUDSON,

AT CAL[CUT]TA,

OF

MARQUIS CO[RN]WALLIS,

WARREN HA[STI]NGS, ESQ.

S[IR EYRE CO]OTE.

A PROOF ... MARQUIS CORNWA[LL]IS, ... Picture in the Government [Ho]use, and a damaged Print of WARR[EN HASTIN]GS, Esq. from the Picture in th[e] ... [posses]sion of C. CHAPMAN, Esq. Calcut[ta] ... Printed by Mr. A. W. Devis, are arri[ved a]nd to be seen at the Exchange Room—Mr. ... son is about to proceed to Lucknow to [m]ake his Engraving of SIR EYRE COOTE, from an original Picture by Dance, reckoned a remarkable likeness in the possession of Colonel Martinz.—Further Particulars may be seen with the Engravings at the Exchange-Room.

LOST.

IN coming from the Luz to the Fort on the night of the second Instant, a Gold Watch Chain, two Gold Seals and a Key, whoever will bring them to the Courier Printing Office, shall receive TEN PAGODAS reward.

STATEMENT OF THE FUNDS

OF THE

ASYLUM FOR FEMALE ORPHANS.

IN COMPANY'S PAPER.

AMOUNT of 20 Company's Promissory Notes to the 31st Dec. 1794, bearing Interest a 6 per Ct. per Annum	40000		
IN LOANS AT INTEREST. Upon Collateral Security, payable in one Year, a 8 per Cent	7700		
Balance of Cash to 31st Dec. 1794	968	4	60
Total Amount of Funds S. Pags.	48668	4	60
Amount Contingent Charges from 1st January to 31st Dec. 1794, Pagodas	4738	17	60

Errors Excepted,

J. DU PRE PORCHER, Treasurer.

Fort St. George: 1st January, 1795

ADVERTISEMENT.

MESSRS. GORDON and HAMILTON,

BEG leave to inform the Public, that the Co-partnership betwixt them and Mr. WILLIAM DRING, commences this day, under the Firm of

Dring, Gordon, and Hamilton.

[A]ll accounts prior to this date, will be adjusted [by] GORDON and HAMILTON, on applica[tion] at their Office.

[Fort] St. George, January 1st, 1795.

[MEDIC]INE FOR CHILDREN.

[The] Subscribers to the CHILDREN'S ... [requ]ested to meet at the ... GORDON ... [th]e 14th inst. ... for the purpose of carrying the Plan into execution, and chusing a Committee, conformably to the Proposals.

Fort St. George, 1st January, 1795.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

RACE STAND, DECEMBER *the 2d,* 1794.

THE MADRAS RACES will commence in JANUARY next; the days of Running as follow:

MONDAY the 26th, the MAIDEN SUBSCRIPTION, Fifty Pounds each (P. P.) weight nine stone, one three mile heat—the SUBSCRIPTION will be kept open until the 20th, when it will be finally closed.

The same day a PURSE of TWO HUNDRED PAGODAS, for all untrained Horses, Mares, &c. carrying nine stone, the best of three two-mile heats.

WEDNESDAY the 28th, the LADIES PLATE, one *hundred Pounds,* for all Horses, Mares, &c. weight for age and inches; fourteen hands, aged; carrying nine stone, the best of three two mile heats.

SATURDAY the 31st, ONE HUNDRED POUNDS, for all Horses, Mares, &c. carrying nine stone, the best of three, three mile heats.

The Running according to the KING'S PLATE ARTICLES: any difference that may eventually arise, will be settled by the decision of the Committee.

All Horses to be entered SIX DAY'S prior to each respective day of running; paying FIVE PAGODAS entrance, or DOUBLE at the POST; the entrance Money to compose a SWEEP-STAKE for a SECOND RACE on the LAST day, free to all *untrained* HORSES, MARES, &c. that never won PLATE, PURSE, or SWEEP-STAKE, one three-mile heat *catch weight;* the HORSES intended for the SWEEP-STAKE, must be entered the day before, as none will be permitted to enter at the POST.

The CLERK of the COURSE will open a *match Book* for the purpose of REGISTERING Horses, &c. for the MAIDEN SUBSCRIPTION, matched or entered, for the ensuing meeting.

BENJ. FREND, Clerk Course.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

ALL Persons who have any Established Claim on the Estate of the late Lieut. John Stuart, of His Majesty's 71st Regiment, are hereby desired to send in the same to Mr. John Stewart, at No. 14 Stringers Street Madras, on or before the 31st Instant, after which period no claims shall be received.

Madras, January 1st, 1795

LOST.

ON the 5th Instant, a CARNATIC BANK NOTE, for One Hundred Pagodas, near the Sea Custom House in Fort St. George; Any person that may have found the same, and will bring it to MR. EDWARD JONES, shall receive an adequate reward.

FOR FREIGHT.

TO TAPANOLY, NATALL, PEDANG, AND BENCOOLEN.

THE Good Snow Benjamin and William, which will ſail on or before the 26th Inſt.

For particulars pleaſe to Enquire of Captain Mercer at Mr. Dobbin's, Fort St. George: and of Capt. Hall, at the Beach Houſe.

For Sale.

ON COMMISSION,

AT BROWN AND ASHTON'S,

SMALL BEER in Buts, being a Conſignment from Calcutta, from the Ships lately arrived there; at 40 Pagodas per Butt.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE MADRAS Exchange Committe will receive propoſals for finiſhing the Exchange by Contracts untill the 31ſt Inſt. thoſe inclined to propoſe will receive ſuch information as they may want, on application to P. M. CASSIN, at his Office in the Exchange.

Madras, 13th January 1795.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LODOVICO, is inadmiſable—never ſhall a line or ſentence hoſtile to our glorious and happy CONSTITUTION find place in the COURIER whilſt under its preſent manager.

The Anecdote, communicated by our much reſpected Correſpondent, ſhall appear in our next Courier.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.

SIR,

NEUTRAL obſervation is indiſpenſable to the man who would clearly diſcern the merits and defects of two contending parties, and attract the regard of thoſe to whom he communicates his opinion on the ſame. So ſoon as he beſtows an unwarrantable partiality on one ſide, he gives up his reaſon, and, from that moment, forfeits all claim to the indulgence of being attended to, when he ſpeaks in diſpraiſe of the other. Can I confide in him, can he expect to make his propoſed impreſſion on my mind, if notoriouſly allied by paſſion, ignorance, or i[...]reſt to a particular ſect, he launches o[...] nto declamatory invective againſt its opponent? He might as well addreſs [...] the winds as to my faculties; to [...] were to be unjuſtifiably compl[...] become his *convert*. were to [...] uncontrovertib[...] viction.—[...] *right* to think of conv[...]ing others, than blind man has *power* to direct them to the beſt road, and there is ſomething at once irritating and ridiculous in the attempt.

I wiſh, Sir, through your means to convey to our ſmall ſociety at Madras, a ſenſe of the injury which is done to its agreeableneſs, and particularly of the offence offered to female delicacy, by thoſe loud party orators, who gratify their love of talking at the expence of their *ſincerity*, or their acknowledged *wiſdom*, and, in either caſe, of the *patience* of all who hear them—There cannot be a condemnation more ſevere paſſed on a quiet temper by the law of cuſtom, than an hour's company with a man who when he talks, knows not what he talks about, and whoſe ſpeech is evidently biaſſed by an enjoyed or expected profit, or by the ſilly vanity of being the *ſtickler and bully* of ſome cauſe or other.

Will the time *never* arrive when Reaſon, ſole Miſtreſs of our applauſe and diſapprobation, ſhall confirm virtue, and ſhame out vice, in whatever place or ſtation they are found? Alas Sir! ſo long as gold can purchaſe the independance of men, fix their affections, and obtain their ſuffrages, a nation is at the mercy of faction, the only cauſe of war, and which ſpreading itſelf like fire, carries with it ſlavery, deſolation, and—among innumerable horrors, one bleſſing—Death, which is a relief to them all.

Loyalty and Royal merit ſhould form the niceſt equipoiſe. By the way, Sir, what in the name of common ſenſe was that I read in the beginning of an addreſs to you in the laſt Courier, under the ſignature of "A LOYALIST,"—"Let diſcontented mor-" tals, whoſe minds are impreſſed with a" falſe idea of liberty, anſwer this ſimple" queſtion, what is Liberty? Is it laying" kingdoms and provinces in ruins, pulling" down monarchy, putting to death our" fellow creatures, and what is worſe, de-" ſtroying the little all that they have been" hoarding up, &c." What, Sir, can be the meaning of all this? I beg the Author's pardon, but I judge it ſafe for the honor of political Eſſayiſts in this part of the world, to ſet a mark of expulſion from the tolerated ideas of India, on a ſentence of ſo extraordinary a tenour He leaves us to gueſs at thoſe to whom he alludes as having a falſe notion of Liberty, and under the aſſurance of there being none, who by a reply acknowledge themſelves deſerving of his cenſure, &c. very generouſly takes upon himſelf the ſhame, and in juſtice to his invention, we muſt allow that to his *ſimple* queſtion, he could not have deviſed a more *ſimple* anſwer.

The object of the revolution in France, was emancipation from the vileſt bondage, and the miſeries now enveloping that unfortunate country, cannot diminiſh the laudability of the attempt to *attain* that object, but muſt be attributed to the cruel ariſtocratic policy which obſtructed the *view* of it. I never could have believed that a man exiſted, who dared to ſet up a nation ſo well juſtified in its rebellion by the tyranny of its former Government, as an example to deter others from a ſimilar exertion, when it may be thought proper, of that ſalutary ſpirit of reſiſtance implanted by nature in the heart of a human being.

As to deſtroying "the little all of his fellow creatures," ſo pathetically expreſſed by the Loyaliſt, he would have done well, being in the humour of confeſſion, to have explained by what *management* it comes to paſs that, that *all is little*, and by what wiſe contrivance of the people, it can be made a great one: ſuch inſtruction would have indiſputably proved the humanity of his views as well as the ſincerity of his affections towards thoſe whom he calls "his Dear Countrymen." If, as I am inclined to ſuſpect, this expreſſion of "little all" was a *little* beyond his intended candour, he ought to thank me for my remarks on it, which will be a caution to him in future, not to injure the Cauſe he has undertaken to defend. Should he, Sir, take the trouble of reading the whole of this addreſs, he will find that I have conſiderably widened the narrow range of liberty in which he had ſo carefully encloſed, "his Dear Countrymen". If thoſe Countrymen are Engliſhmen—which perhaps may not be the caſe—they will ſcorn to acknowledge a Man who, through fear of *any* conſequences, can preach ſubmiſſion to the ſmalleſt invaſion of their Birth right.

I ſhall now, Sir, reſume the ſubject matter on which it was my intention [pr]incipally to dwell. *Loyalty*, and a *reſpect* for thoſe whom i[t] ha[s] pleaſed Heaven to p[la]ce above us—like [...] o[...] virtues when practiſed in an unr[...] e[...] ne—de[ge]nerate into vices, vices [...] too [...] he [...] and deſpicable kind, *ſlaviſh*[...] an[...] *extravagance*. This If degrad[...] n ari[...] from the exceſſive [...]en are in all Coun[...] [...]on a Superior, and [...]g imaginations to a [...] Coronet, a Ribbon [...]ng their Wearers, and [...]ne too humble qualities of [...] [...]n the thoughts of all, that I would [...] from of India [...] Great. The An[...] [...]on of the [...] tain a grateful imp[...] [...]neral, and [...]rd the abilities of a recent [...]ge to r[...] of pre[...] ready opened an ampl[e] [...] influence th[...] bleſſings expected from [...] be al[...] ſent managem[ent], yet ha[vin]g [...]nation, juſtice which I thought due, I mu[ſt] [...]ſelves, lowed to add my ſurpriſe and in[...] [...]*bility*, that men of the *Commonality* t[...] [...]aring ſhould be ſo prejudiced in favor of [...]re, ſo ſo irrecoverably bewildered by th[...]s, and colours of a painted [...] cre[...]n, as meanly allied to the in[...] of oth[...] ſo ſtupidly unconſci[...] of their [...] by wilfully [...] ſink th[...] fel[...] nity of human [...] falſe argument to [...] low crea[...] of others, and [...] their own, a[...] [...]th[...] ſel[...] beneath the dignity o[...] [...]ture, and to endeavour by fa[...] arg[...] drag after them their [...] [...]ubje[ct]s to a ſtate, worſe and deeper tha[n] [...]e grave, a ſtate of ſervitude. Oh what a grie[f] [...]o think! that a noble, elevated figure. [...] [...]k expanſe of a myſter[...] w[...] [...]ded by reaſon—the light of God—[...] [...]de him to his rank, ſhould ſuffer it [...] [...]e extinguiſhed by the blaſt of pride, a[nd] [...]be thruſt, unfeeing, by the hand of Ty[ranny] [...]y into the loweſt order of animated Bei[ng]s.

There canno[t] [...] a man ſo *baſe* as to imagine that the pe[...] were born for the ornament of Kings a[nd] Miniſters, ſo *perverſe* as not to conceive [...] Kings and Miniſters were intended [...] [...]re [...] [guar]dians of the people, and [...] eque [...] ſo *thoughtleſs* as not to refle[ct] [...] the [ma]jority of a charge is a confide[nce] [...] com[p]ariſon with which, the ſple[ndour] [...] to whom it is entruſted is frivolous and [cont]emptible: yet there are many who ſeem [...] deſirous to preſerve the pomp attached to [...]wer, than ſolicitous for the eaſe of thoſe b[y] whoſe concurrence and for whoſe benefit it was eſtabliſhed. A wiſe Mariner will not yield his entire attention to the *Eclat* appendant to the ſituations of a Pilot and Captain of a large Veſſel, he will not ſtare at their uniform or be deſpicably ſubſervient to their private views, but feel intereſted in examining how far they anſwer the purpoſe of their appointments by reſpectively promoting the *ſafety* and *comfort* of the Crew.

A ſtation abſtractedly conſidered is dazzling only to the Eyes of Folly! the *duty* of it is the ſource of honor; He who *does* perform it is applauded, he who *will* not, is held infamous, and he who *cannot*, is laughed at, and all theſe may be aſſured that the *applauſe &c.*—though drowned in the voice of flattery—the *infamy* and the *ridicule*, are proportioned to the height to which they are raiſed above the level of their Countrymen. To preſerve the purity of our Conſtitution, our Repreſentatives, after the example of their Anceſtors, ſhould bring to the juſtice of their Country all betrayers of truſt, and exert their legiſlative authority for the correction of every relaxation or undue extenſion of Parliamentary laws committed without their concurrence on any pretence, at any time, or in conſideration of any circumſtances whatever.

Tolerance implies content, what is endured to day, may be endured hereafter. The admiſſion of a wrong, is the creation of a right. Tacit forbearance being artfully made to ſupply the want of National conſent, an act the moſt atrocious becomes precedent, and precedent is *law*. The acquiſition of one ſtep towards oppreſſion, adds to the deſire and to the power of the oppreſſor to gain another, Let our Repreſentatives therefore, firmly preſerve their ground from the ſlighteſt encroachment, as they would avoid the riſe of feudal vigour from the Sepulchre of the Normans, let them reſent every illegal act in our Courts, every vile attempt to bias the return of verdicts, as they dread the revival of the united Power of judge and jury, that Monſter of popular horror buried in the rains of the Star Chamber. Hence it appears that the enjoyment of Britiſh Liberty depends on the *conduct*, and not merely on the *exiſtence* of a Britiſh Senate.

The integrity of the National Deputies being the only ſource whence the bleſſings of our Conſtitution can flow, it ſhould be opened to us by a profound Scrutiny into the character and private intereſts of the Candidates, and by an honeſt vigilance of the Freeholders to guard their elections from influence of the Miniſtry or the inſinuating interference of any Officer of the Crown. Yet one would fain believe theſe precautions unneceſſary. What noble pride muſt animate the boſom of a man thus commiſſioned by his Country! What ſenſations muſt ſwell the heart of him by whoſe voice the cries of the loweſt ſubject re[ach the] ear of the Sovereign! How [...] [m]uſt that Individual b[...] -if I may ſo expreſs [...] vaſt united Natio[n] [...] wit[...] [...]ee [...] gr[...], its gratit[ude] [...] [wi]th its generoſity to [...] *behold* a participation [...] creature! Do no[t] Sir, [...] language of a too [...] [...] [re]ceive it as the Effuſion [...] [v]iolent one. [...] [ſh]ould the ſimplicity of truth in their [...] ſhould it m[...]ays ev[...] po[...] ſtand[in]gs da[...] of Engliſh Lib[erty] no rouzed by taking their [...] for or a[...] [...] [ca]uſe to the[m] [...] [...]ons within th[e] narrow [...] fortunes, or prefer th[e] [...] *powerful Individual* to t[he] [...] man[...] [...] *thouſands* [...]t [...]ly [...]ri[...] own [...] of a [...] their Conſtituents [...] having deputed them, are in a ſtate of *aggravated* ſlavery, for, it were better to ſubmit to an abſolute Monarch than to an abſolute *Parliament*—more eaſy to bear the predatory dominion of *one* Tyrant than poſſible to ſatiate the accumulated avarice of *five-hundred and fifty-eight.*

The proſperity of a good and able Miniſter, the chearful ſtate of a brilliant noblity, and the rewards beſtowed on men deſerving well of their Country, are high[ly] pl[eaſin]g to virtuous contemplation when a[...] with the reflection that the *luxuries* o[f] t[he] *higher* order of Society are not extorted fr[om] the *neceſſaries* of life of the *lower*. Happineſs ſhould *every where* ſpread her friendly ray, and, like the Sun in a moderate latitude, communicate an impartial and ſalutary warmth. No being was born to pine in want, ſo, having quitted the perfumed habitation of a Courtier, I ſhould feel true delight on raiſing the ſtringed latch of the Cottage door to find a Tenant with a ſufficiency to cover him from the weather, and with bread to eat; I would ſee the Merchant, the Artiſt, the Manufacturer, the Mechanic and the Cultivator, in equal enjoyment of th[e] eſtabliſhed laws which entitle them excluſively to the produce of their own induſtry, a[nd] to the voluntary diſpoſal of it for the main[]tenance of thoſe who fight for them in th[e] field, or deliberate for them in the Senate. Each part of the Community is ultimately affected by the ſtate of the others, and inſtills its degree of health or diſeaſe to the ſubſtance of the whole.

The head cannot be at reſt while a Member is in pain, ſkilful attention ſhould be employed to diſcover the radical cauſe of the diſtemper and a ſpecific remedy immediately applied. Proclamations may *allay* but cannot *remove* the evil, and are of no more uſe towards a *cure* than the noiſy and unreaſonable petulance of a ſick Child. A king of England can never be more *powerful*, than when his ſubjects are *happy*. Let him but obſerve the *laws*, and the laws will render *him* rich and dignified at *home*, renowned and dreaded *abroad*. Amid Revolutions, Maſſacres and Conſpiracies, the Nation under his protection will ſtand firm, unſullied and unhurt. Collected in itſelf, it will have but one voice and one intereſt, it will ſhrink with univerſal tremor from the touch of Foreign fury, and exert at once its united ſtrength againſt the envious Enemies of its Glory.

May our admirable CONSTITUTION, thus ſupported by our Gracious SOVEREIGN, ſubſiſt for ages, a monument of BRITISH WISDOM, and BRITISH HAPPINESS! ſuch is the Loyalty and ſuch the Patriotiſm of

ARISTIDES.

6th January, 1794.

THE COURIER.

MADRAS—JANUARY 14, 1795.

HIS MAJESTY's SHIP DIOMEDE, Capt. SMITH, arrived from her cruiſe off Mauritius on the 8th inſtant.

Reſpecting the late action which took place between His Majeſty's Ships the CENTURION, and DIOMEDE, and thoſe of the Enemy, near the Iſle of France; and which, from the vague, but prevailing reports of the day, was very looſely, and of neceſſity, inaccurately detailed in our Courier of the 26th Ultimo—we are now enabled to ſtate, from authority the moſt unqueſtionable—that, the whole of that detail—as alſo the extracts which appear in the Bombay Courier Extraordinary of the 27th of December, ſo far as they reſpect His Majeſty's Ship the DIOMEDE, *are without the ſmalleſt foundation whatever.*

The SOPHIA AUGUSTA, a Daniſh Indiaman, arrived at Tranquebar on the 5th inſtant—ſhe left Copenhagen on the 13th of July, and the Cape of Good Hope on the 25th of October.

[...] we learn, that the SUGAR [...] [t]he Cape on the 8th of October, and we are happy to add, that th[e] whole of the Paſſengers were in good he[al]th at th[e] time of her departure.

[...] the intelligence brought by the Sophia Au[guſt]a, n[ot]hing particularly intereſting has [tra]nſpired, except that the Empreſs of [Ruſſia] ha[s] fitted out a Fleet of obſervation [...] forty eight ſail of th[e] [...]e—and the [ar]med neutrality [...] Denmark and [...]ntin[...] [...]ain in accumulated [...]ng [...] force.

[...] the ſubject of omiſſion in det[ai]l, impro[priety] of ſtatement, or exaggeratio[n] of circum[ſtan]ce in the COURIER, we b[eg] leave to preſent to our READERS a ſhort [q]uotation from Johnſon; and which we preſent to them, in the hope of its being accepted, as *a general apology*.

"That all our facts will be authentic, or" all our remarks juſt, we dare not ventur[e]" to promiſe: we can *relate* but what w[e]" *hear*; we can *point out* but wh[at we ſee].
" But as we ſhall always be c[onſci]ous that" our *miſtakes* are *involuntary*, we ſhall watch" the gradual dicoveries of time, and re-" tract whatever we have haſtily and erro-" niouſly advanced."

Happy in every opportunity of doing juſtice to the meritorious efforts of our galla[nt] Countrymen; it has cauſed us much reg[ret] that from the want of due information (a[nd] *from that alone*) the exertions of the EUR[O]PEANS of the SECOND REGIMENT, in the pre[ſerv]ation of the Cargo of the *Mercury* Schooner [...]d in [th]e det[ail o]f that circ[umſtance] [...] have ſince [...] moſt reſ[...] been informed, fro[m] [...] [reſ]pectable, th[at] [...] exer[tions] [...] an[d] courag[e] under the direction of th[e] [...] Captain of the [M]ain Guard, and the [...] [Ma]chmaſter; nearly the whole of the Cargo [...] [la]den on the Mercury was preſerved to th[e] owners; whoſe Agents were ſo truly ſ[enſible] [...] of the benefit received, that, on [the] following Morning they preſented [...] Pagodas, (to be diſtributed through th[e] uſual medium) as a recompence to the br[ave] fellows, whoſe merit on this occaſi[on can]not be ſufficiently extoled.

[Th]e [Sh]ip *William Pitt*, Captain Brown, ar[ri]ved [o]n the 8th inſtant from Bengal—on th[...] it[...] ſame paſſenger, CAPTAIN GREEN, of this e[ſt]abliſhment.

On the night of the 8th inſtant about 9 o'clock a Telinga ſnow, having on board about th[i]rty garce of rice, ſtowed in bulk, came on ſhore near the Beach Houſe, and in a few hours went to pieces: ſhe had a new anchor and cable hanging at her bow at th[e] time, and had been previouſly deſerted b[y] the whole of her ſable crew.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

G. O. *By Col. Brathwaite*, *10th Jan.* 1795.

Artillery Practice at the Mount to commence from the 13th Instant, and be continued until the 13th March next, with any intermissions however that Lieutenant Col. Geils, may judge necessary.

Ensign Robert Gordon McMillan is posted to the 21st Battalion.

G. O. *By Government*, *10th Jan.* 1795.

The Right Honorable the President in Council, is pleased to direct that instead of the Indents for Gram being transmitted at four different periods in the year, one Indent for each Regiment shall be given in by the 31st December, annually for the full quantity required for the following year, the Indents for the year 1795, to be sent immediately, on the above principle and *to specify* (as a deduction from the full quantity for that year) the quantity now in Store with the Regiments respectively.

Sir John Shore has appointed Ensign Cornish of the 75th Regiment, to be one of his Aides-de-Camp.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

Mr. George Stration to be an Assistant under the Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

The following is an accurate list of Passengers embarked on the first Fleet of Indiamen from Bengal.

ROSE.

Mrs. Hay, Mrs. Morgan,
Miss Holt, and Miss Jackson.

WILLIAM PITT.

Mrs. Campbell and *Daughter*,
Mrs. Cassan, and *Son*,
Mr. Reilly, and four Children.
AND
Mr. Davis, the celebrated Artist.

HOUGHTON.

Mrs. Sears, Mrs. Dawes,
Mrs. Welch, Mr. Burrowes,
Mr. Green, Mr. Mestairs,
Mr. Dunkley, Mr. Stewart,
And *Thirteen* Children.

GENERAL ELLIOT.

Mr. W. Robertson, and *six* Children.

CONTRACTOR.

Mrs. Addison, and *six* Children.

Two Portuguese Indiamen, the *Princeza de Portugal*, and the *Triomfo* will accompany the Fleet of English Indiamen which may be daily expected to arrive from Calcutta, as they were to be finally despatched on the 5th Instant.

Sir Robert Abercromby; has been pleased to grant permission to *Captain Macquarrie* of his Majesty's [illegible] join and to du[illegible] of Major [illegible] ment of Major of brig[illegible] to [illegible] Troops serving under the [illegible] sidency bay.

Extract of a letter fr[illegible] Bo[illegible]

"The Antelope Crui[illegible] is [illegible] *Grain*, which she left on [illegible] nothing contradic[illegible] gene[illegible] rded by Ma[illegible] has [illegible] en rece[illegible] advance,—we [illegible], however, [illegible] *monastic Specula-* [illegible] here who reverse an ancient Proverb re[illegible] ling negative detail, a[illegible] or unfave[illegible] ly in consequence, respe[illegible] success of the cause in which Great Br[illegible] tain is so necessarily, and so justly embark[illegible] ed,—respecting Mr. Baldwin's Intellige[illegible] such is the known ability, such the ac[illegible] knowledged probity and resource of the Gentleman who sent it to us, that with the discriminating part of this Settl[illegible] held as authentic."

The arduous and difficult business of the Beach, in all its relative divisions, and in all its departments; was perhaps never managed so as to give more general satisfaction than at this period, the Boats, which were heretofore with difficulty launched through the Surf at 8 o,Clock in the morning, are now generally alongside the Vessels to which they are allotted, before the Morning Gun has called their respective Crews to their accustom[illegible] duty; in fact, a general and pr[illegible] to the mariti[illegible] other Settle[illegible] vade the whole of the Master Attendant's de[illegible]

[illegible] Ball and Supper, [illegible] by Sir Jo[illegible] Shore, at the Calcut[illegible] Theatre, on the [illegible] stant, in honor of her Majesty's Birth da[illegible]. A Ball and Supper, was also given at the [illegible] place on new years day, in a stile of ele[illegible] and we may add of abundance, highly g[illegible] to the numerous and respectable Company [illegible] embled.

Capt. Bartholomew [illegible], late of the Country Service, was unfor[illegible] drow[illegible] ed at Diamond Harbour, by [illegible] of a Boat, on the 24th Inst[illegible].

A Sloop laden with Salt [illegible], was burnt at the same place on the fol[illegible] day —the flames had nearly communic[illegible] to the Qu[illegible] Indiamen.

The Jacobins say, that a[illegible] the *English Op-position are so much respected* in France, they are the only People to bring about a Peace with that Country.—If they mean this in *praise* of the Opposition, it is such praise as every Good Man would condemn, as being the strongest libel upon his character.

ODE TO FASHION.

WITH A PETITION BY WAY OF RIDER.

O, Dea certe!

HAIL! mighty Power! whose every whim is law,
Whose Fiat keeps the modish world in awe,
Whom Youth and Beauty worship, cloath'd or bare;
Not Fortunes restless wheel, for ever turning,
Not the great Jones's universal learning,
Can in variety with thee compare,—
Not even lovely Woman, who of old
Was "*Varium et Mutabile*," we're told,
To thee, (this subject's delicate to handle,)
Could, *in these Gotrick ages, hold a Candle.*

Of *ancient times* I speak, for my quotation,
Would, since the case is alter'd, not apply;
No man beholds with greater admiration
The Ladies of the present day than I;
At aweful distance I their charms behold,
Just as a Miser views another's gold.

Astonish'd I repeat, hail! mighty power!
Who in a month, a fortnight, nay an hour,
(Each Maiden fear, and bashful scruple hush-ing,)
Can'st that once much admir'd suffusion check,
Whose roseate hue oft' tinged the face and neck;
And cure a Virgin of uncourtly blushing.
O, thou, whose art can prematurely swell,
The taper waist of every modern belle,
And coax her in the open face of day,
Charms hitherto held sacred to display;
One only favour at thy hand I crave,
And rest (in part) thy *Servant*, not thy *Slave*.

Consulting ornament alone, not use,
If thou art pleas'd the Bonnet to reduce;
Or Cuff and Ruffle scantily to pare,
And leave the pretty little elbow bare;
There stop, nor pass the frontiers advance,
Like hostile armies in *degraded* France.

In time retreat, at least advance no more,
Lest (as did Addison in days of yore,)
When Tuckers fall, and petticoats ascend,
Unfashionable *Quizzes* make a rout,
And venture slyly to express a doubt
Where all this innovation is to end.

If vain his pray'r, the modest Bard beseeches
All Ladies may have *leave* to wear the Breeches.

LINGO.

Colonel [illegible] Bombay on board the Sh[illegible] Ur[illegible] [illegible] th [illegible] der [illegible] the

[illegible] secon[illegible] Regimental [illegible] on the same [illegible] that Provi[illegible] the, Captain S[illegible] the Echo, On the 22d. [illegible] Ships, the Hon. Company's [illegible] Cal[illegible] the last of this season [illegible] cutta from Europe.

[illegible] ence [illegible] to put [illegible] e English [illegible] the 30th of [illegible] brings any intel[illegible] received by the [illegible] [illegible] rable Company's [illegible] [illegible] ught [illegible] n.—Britannia [illegible] ntine,—General Elliot,—Cor[illegible] [illegible] ot P[illegible] er, were closed [illegible] the Council House, at Calcutta [illegible] Mo[illegible] the 29 Ultimo.

I[illegible] th much satisfaction we understand by letters from L[illegible] w of the 8th instant that [illegible] has been established between his Excellency the Vizier and the Rohillas:—a very considerable amount of Treasure has been delivered up, and our Army had returned towards Rampore.

O[illegible] the Treaty being signed General Abercomby issued the following Orders:—

General After-Orders, Camp near Callawalah Tuesday 9th December, 1794.

The Commander in Cheif has much satisfaction in announcing, that peace is established between his Excellency the Vizier and the Rohillas, which he desires may be made known to the troops and to [illegible] ress to them his hopes, that with this [illegible] ent, all feelings of animosity towards their [illegible] e enemy, will cease to exist in the minds [illegible] the brave Soldiers of this army.

"The Commander in chief desires, that Commanding Officers of Corps will enjoin their men to be extremely guarded, as well in their manner, as in their expressions, in any casual intercourse they may happen to have with the Rohillas, and particularly so with respect to the attendants of such of their cheifs, who may come to head Quarters in Camp.—It is possible the army will march tomorrow morning.

Launch.—On Wednesday the 25d. Ultimo about half past three o'clock a very handsome vessel was launched from Mr. Glass's yard, at Calcutta burthen about 6,0[illegible] bags.

The *Experiment*, Captain Spence, sailed from Bombay for Graine, and Bussorah, on the 29th Ultimo.

PRINCE OF ORANGE.

The following is a Copy of a letter from the Hereditary Prince of Orange to the States General after the action of the 26th June near Fleurus, and which amply refutes the falacious and horrible statements of the French Papers.

Head Quarters, Roeulx, June 28th 1794.

High and Mighty Lords,

IN my last letter, dated the 24th inst. I had the honor to inform your High Mightinesses, that although the enemy had been driven on the 6th across the Sambre by the combined Armies under my orders, and obliged to raise the siege of Charleroi, nevertheless they again repassed the river and surrounded the Fort. Confidering the importance of relieving this place for the third time, the army under my orders with that under the Prince of Coburg moved at day break to attack Five Columns of the enemy on all sides at once; This attack was made with such success by the right wing which was commanded by Prince Frederick of Orange, and by the Centre in which I was placed, that the enemy was repulsed with considerable loss and obliged to repass the Sambre; the part intrusted to the troops under my orders in the general disposition was completely fulfilled. I had occupied Marchiennes-au-Pont, when I received the disastrous news, that the army of the Prince of Coburg, constituting the left Wing had been under the necessity of yeilding to the superiority of the Enemy, and that the Place having sustained an assault, had surrended by capitulation, on this news, and in consequence of a letter from the Prince of Coburg I was obliged to abandon all the advantages gained, and the batteries which we had taken and tore[illegible] at 5 o'clock to Haine St. Paul which was effected with great regularity without [illegible] loss of men or guns: all the troops fro[illegible] e highest to the lowest, conducted the[illegible] ves with so much courage and intre[illegible] pidi[illegible] at not to do injustice to any I name the[illegible], at the same time I [illegible] the satisfac[illegible] tion[illegible] dding that [illegible] e troops of [illegible] does n[illegible] killed and wo[illegible]

[illegible] Hereditary[illegible] rince of Orange.

The following is an a[illegible] Naval Force de[illegible] the British Fle[illegible] France.

Ship of th Line [illegible]	
Frigates.	
Corvets, *Chees*. &c.	67
[illegible] *Total*.	156

[illegible] board the [illegible] Fleet there are em-[illegible]

[illegible] *Land F*[illegible]	2114
[illegible] *Go*[illegible] *laves*, *&c.*	37,114
[illegible]	12,56
[illegible]	2491
[illegible] otal,	54,280

Land Forces, of Spain composing the [illegible] es assembled on the frontiers of [illegible] to 161,879 men—Thus the [illegible] nou[illegible] Sea and Land forces of [illegible] acting [illegible] time against The Jaco[illegible] [illegible] 0,159.

[illegible] ly 5.

[illegible] oops into [illegible] of a very se[illegible] Clairfayt had with [illegible] on the 23d June, which [illegible] the Morning in his position between [illegible] The [illegible] Deynse; the engagement was very [illegible] blood[illegible] nd the Batte[illegible] ries which the Austrians h[illegible] erected on the high road, [illegible] most [illegible] uctive fire on the Enemy, [illegible] esf by the superiority of their forces, G[illegible] al Clairfayt was obliged to fall back to [illegible] t, after which the French advanced up[illegible] e Canal between the City and Bruge[illegible] fore which General Van Damme ha[illegible] peared the day be[illegible] fore; on the 24th Jun[illegible] kind of Capitulation was signed by hi[illegible] d the Griffier Bey's [illegible] aif authorized by th[illegible] agistracy of the city [illegible] this Capitolatio[illegible] signed by General [illegible] n Da[illegible] before Bruges. General [illegible] overed the City with his Hanov[illegible] did not think it prudent to hazar[illegible] ve the Town. [illegible] shortly after [illegible] doned it in their turn on the [illegible] ap[illegible] of the English General Earl of Moria[illegible] had marched with part of his Army [illegible] Ostend to, Bruges which he entered [illegible] lay. *Ostend*, which was at first intended to be defended, has been *evacuated*, at least such are the accounts from fishing which agree with those from London. The Project of the Allied Generals [illegible] pears to be to effect a junction with the [illegible] pa of the Duke of York, General Clairfayt, the Earl of Moira, and General Walmoden, and to oppose their United Forces to the French, who have carried into Flanders even from the first and second, and even from the third requisition of the Department of the North. M. Clairfait keeps a position before Ghent, which the French attacked without success on the 24th.

MENTZ, June 10.

On the 7th instant the Austrians attacked, with their wonted valour, the lines of the Queich; they were thrice repulsed; but having repeated their attack, they succeeded in turning the town of Germersheim; and having at the same time carried the heights which command the positions of Rulsheim, the Regicides were overpowered and forced to leave their intrenchments; they lost 18 pieces of cannon.

This position being taken from the enemy the Garrison of Germersheim lost all hopes of effecting their retreat, and consequently demanded to capitulate, and quit the place with all the honours of war, which was refused on account of the great quantity of artillery which the place contains.

BRUSSELS June 16th.

The Emperor, previous to his departure, approved of the method which has been concerted, to raise recruits, between his commissioners and the States of Brabant.

Those recruits are to form a corps, which will be called *the Legion of the Arch Duke Charles.*

This corps will be attached as light infantry to the different regiments of the army according to circumstances, and the necessity of the service.

His Majesty will allow them a capitulation for the duration of the war, or for three years at farthest; and those individuals who shall have distinguished themselves, will be decorated with the medal; like the other troops of His Majesty.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, *May* 10.

"A short time ago, an unfortunate accident happened to Rear Admiral Macbride, who was mounting his horse to go to his country residence at Leigham —the animal being restive plunged several times, and the Admiral's foot slipped into the stirrup, and he fell, and would inevitably have been trampled to death, had not Capt. Clements of the Spitfire sloop of war, luckily caught him up. The horse continued plunging whereby the Admiral's thigh was unfortu[illegible] [illegible] ke about four inches above the [illegible] was taken immediately to the Mr. Tonkin, attorney, and the most [illegible] of the fa[illegible] were called in. [illegible] [illegible] esent there are [illegible] Company should issue an order, prohibiting *Tars*, under the rank of [illegible] or so, from getting athwart these frisky Animals: at last without having proper Ballast, and being lashed fast over all."

A CARD.

FROM AN ENGLISH PAPER.

Baron Munchausen presents his compliments to John Bull, and informs him, that about seven months ago, he saw the 12,000 brave Russian troops, each man thirteen feet high, with whiskers about a yard long, which the Empress promised a considerable time ago to furnish as her contingent to the present war.—They were at that time frozen motionless in the wood of Knaschinkma, where they had remained in that state for twelve months, all upright, with shouldered musquets, and made a very fine *steady* military appearance. The leading rank and file being about two degrees further south than the rear rank, began to tha[illegible], and show symptoms of returning motion, and in about three months, the Baron conceives that they will be able to proceed on their march.

ANTIGUA—May 5.

The people of St. Lucia have agreed to pay a ransom of 500,000l. for that Island.

Sir John Jervis has sent two frigates to St. Thomas, to demand of the Danes, the restitution of a British vessel, carried in there by a French Privateer. Serious will most probably be the consequences of a refusal.

MARRIED.

At Calcutta, on the 28th Ultimo, Lieut. J. Welsh, of this Establishment, to Miss Light, Daughter of the late F. Light, Esq. Governor of Prince of Wales's Island.

DEATHS.

At Calcutta, Mr John Alefounder, and the Lady of Mr William Ledlie.

A few days ago at *Tanjore*, Lieutenant Fasey of the Royal Artillery—who as an Officer and a Member of Society was equally and deservedly, admired and esteemed, and whose loss those who best knew him, will have most reason to lament.

ARRIVALS.

January, 6th Snow Mercury, Woodcock, Calcutta—8 Ship William Pitt, Brown, Calcutta—H. M. Ship Diomede—9 Snow Hope, Lindsay, Calcutta—Ship Anna, and Eliza, Haldane, Calcutta,—10th Ship Johana Elizabeth, Schroden, Bengal—Ship Charlotte, Purves, Chittagong—12th Ship Yarmouth, Thomson, Pandy.

DEPARTURES.

January, 9th Snow Cuddalore, Hancourt, Malay Coast—13 Ship Ganjava, Barber, Bengal—13 Ship Darius, Laughton, Bombay.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Preſident, Vice Preſidents, and Directors of the Male Orphan Aſylum, ſubmit to the Public their annual report of the ſtate of that Inſtitution and its Funds.

While they acknowledge with gratitude the Public Benevolence, which has raiſed and hitherto ſupported this Charity, they feel it to be particularly their duty to expreſs in the ſtrongeſt terms their ſenſe of the generoſity of the Army, which ſerved during the late war in the Myſore Country; who by veſting in the hands of the Treaſurer of this Inſtitution, the unappropriated Balances and unclaimed Dividends of Prize Money, which remained in charge of their Agents, have given a proſpect of permanence to the Funds of the Male Aſylum, of which the uncertain produce of the annual ſubſcription hitherto neceſſarily ſolicited by the Directors, could afford but a very diſtant hope.

So recently indebted to the Bounty of ſo large and ſo reſpectable a part of the Society of this Country, the Managers of the Male Aſylum feel, that it would be improper to call for that annual contribution which it has been uſual at this ſeaſon to aſk for its ſupport —But the Paymaſters at out ſtations are ſtill authoriſed by Government to recive ſubſcriptions for the benefit of this Charity and remit them to its Treaſurer Mr. Tulloh at Madras, at whoſe Office a Subſcription Book is conſtantly open for the ſame Purpoſe.

The Manager's of the Male Aſylum regret that they have not been able to ſhew their ſenſe of the liberality of the Public as they could have wiſhed, by extending to every Candidate of the deſcription entitled to the care of this Inſtitution, an immediate Participation in its benefits But this meaſure cannot be adopted with propriety till a faverable anſwer is received to the addreſs which was laſt Year tranſmitted from this Inſtitution to Government requeſting from the Honorable the Court of Directors an Extenſion of that Bounty to which it is already ſo greatly indebted, beyond the number of one Hundred Boys to which it is at preſent limited. What the ſtate of the Funds, and Buildings for the accommodation of the Boys would warrant has been done by the addition of ten to the Number on the Foundation, whoſe expences are entirely borne by the Charity;—and as the School is now complete to that encreaſed eſtabliſhment, it is requeſted that all applications for admiſſion be made by Letter to the Secretary, who will notify to the recommending Officer when the Boys can be received, in order to prevent thoſe deſappointments which muſt always occur if t[illegible] are ſent to the Preſidency before vacan[illegible] for their reception.

Children of living Officers &c. are [illegible] as *Boarders* to the ſam[illegible] as th[illegible] Foundation—[illegible] companied by a Sum not le[illegible] *Enterance*, and an accepted order on ſome Mercantile Houſe at the Preſidency for the Monthly Payment of three Star Pagodas, which includes all expences —Forty Boys of this deſcription are now in the School.

Of the Boys on the Foundation twenty have been bound out as Apprentices to uſeful occupations during the laſt Year.

The Managers when calling the Public attention to the encreaſed ſtate of the Funds of this Inſtitution. cannot avoid a particular mention of the advantages they have derived during the laſt Year, from a judicious combination of the purpoſes of benevolence with thoſe of Public Entertainment—As well as from an equally pariſeworthy inſtance, in the appropriation of a fine levied on a Sulter for miſconduct.—They are confident that it is unneceſſary for them to *point out* ſuch examples for the imitation of the Public, who muſt ever be happy to ſee their Pleaſures contribute to relieve the diſtreſſed, and the puniſhment of Vice ſo *immediately* applied to ſupport the cauſe of Virtue.

STATEMENT OF THE FUNDS OF THE *MALE ORPHAN ASYLUM.*

AMOUNT of one Company's Promiſſory Note bearing date the 29th Oct 1794, at 6 per Ct. per Annum	6500		
Do. do. do.	6500		
Do. of one Company's Certificate bearing date the 8th Oct. 1794, at 6 per Ct. . .	16713	41	57
Do. do. 20th Oct. 1794. at ditto.	4838	24	
Due from the Native Poor Fund two Years Intereſt on Pags 8000 at 8 per Ct. per Annum being an Annual Allowance made by the Committee for Managing the Fund, but revocable at their pleaſure.	1280		
Do. from do. one Years Intereſt do. on. do. at 6 per Ct. per Annum.	480		
Balance of Caſh in hand	2345	9	28
Total Annual Funds	38657	30	5
Amount of expences from 1ſt January, to 31ſt December 1794.	4164	3	30

(ſigned) HEN. SEWELL, Treaſurer.

Egmore, 31ſt Dec. 1794.

By order of the Preſident, &c.

P. A. AGNEW, Act. Sec. to the Male Aſylum.

Egmore, 10th January, 1795.

On Friday next the 16th Inſtant.

WILL BE EXPOSED FOR SALE.

ON COMMISSION,

AT BROWN AND ASHTON'S,

the following Articles.

ALE in Butts, at 40 Pagodas per Butt, Carbonells Claret, at 10 Pagodas per Doz. Gentlemen's Military Boats at 4 Pags. per Pair, Faſhionable Dreſs Shoes at 2 Pag. per Pair, Superfine Black Round Hats at 2½ Pags. each,

ALSO

A Quantity of Curious Coniac Brandy, at 1 Pag. per Gallon—ſome Bengal Arrack, and a Great variety of every kind of Europe Articles.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

AT BROWN AND ASHTON'S,

A ſmall quantity of

CARBONNELLS CLARET,

At 10 Pagodas per Dozen.

ALSO

A large aſſortment of

STATIONARY,

VERY CHEAP.

Two Patent

AZIMUTH COMPASSES,

At 25 Pagodas each.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION,

AT BROWN & ASHTON'[illegible]

NEXT DOOR TO THE MAYOR'S COURT,

FORT ST. GEORGE,

COLUMBO ARRACK, in Leaguers, ha[illegible] Leaguers, and third of Leaguers, at the Ra[illegible] of 45 Star Pagodas per Leaguer, and a confide[illegible] able allowance will be made to thoſe who Pu[illegible] chaſe a quantity, not leſs then 50 Leaguers.

FINE OLD RUM.

For ſale on Commiſſion,

AT BROWN AND ASHTON'S

Next door to the Mayor's Cour[illegible]

A QUANTITY of fine OLD R[illegible]M in Bottles, a[illegible] 8½ Pag. per Dozen—[illegible] lots not leſs then [illegible] Dozen.

BA[illegible]AV[illegible] AR[illegible]CK

For [illegible] on Commiſſion,

[illegible] BROWN AND ASHTON'S,

[illegible] yor's Court,

[illegible] s of Exellen[illegible]

[illegible] RRACK

[illegible] VED

[illegible] the League.

For ſale on Commiſſion

BY BROWN [illegible] DASHT[illegible]

THE FOLLOWI[illegible] ARTICL[illegible]

EXCELLENT CONI[illegible] C BRAN[illegible] Caſks at 42 Fanams pe[illegible] allon, de[illegible] in Bottles at 3½ Pags. per Do[illegible] Very [illegible] in do. French Claret, in [illegible] at 6 Pags. [illegible] lent Good ſound Daniſh Claret, at 4 Pags pe[illegible] zen, Gin in large Caſes, at 8½ Pags. per C[illegible] zen, in ſmall Caſes, at 4½ Pags. per do. Euro[illegible] Do in Quart Bottles, at 1½ Pag. each, [illegible] uff Bitters, at 9 Pags. per Dozen, Luc[illegible] ow [illegible] hts Snakes, at 3 Pag. each, A Sp[illegible] ma[illegible] ka Cheſt complete, 8 Pags. [illegible] ol

ALSO

Some Elegant Table Se[illegible] Queen[illegible] Ware, Prints in Bu[illegible] hed [illegible] peais Tincture, Denti[illegible] A quantity of Statio[illegible] eat variety of [illegible]

MESSIEURS BR[illegible] ON,

VERY reſpectfully info[illegible] Public, that they mean to [illegible] a pa[illegible] ular and undivided attention t[illegible] COMMISSION SALES; and they ſolic[illegible] the pub[illegible] favor, in a confidence that every bu[illegible] neſs committed to their charge will be execut[illegible] with th[illegible] punctuality, correctneſs, and deſpatch, which will inſure that favor to them.

BROWN AND [illegible] HTON, will receive goods of every de[illegible] ation, on the uſual *commiſſion* of *five per C*[illegible] but with this great advantage to thoſe wh[illegible] may be pleaſed to favor them with their Pa[illegible] nage, that they will be regularly ADVER[illegible] ED, in the MADRAS COUREIR, FR[illegible] of every CHARG[illegible] or Expence whatever.

FR[illegible] C[illegible]

[illegible] on Commiſſion,

AT [illegible] AND ASHTON'S

Next doo[illegible] e Mayor's Court.

Brown and Aſh[illegible] g leave to inform the Settlement, that [illegible] FRENCH CLA[illegible]T, Formerly ſold by [illegible] m at ſeven Pagod per Dozen, is now ſold [illegible] the reduced Price 5¼ Pagodas—and which they warrant to in high Perfection.

N. B. An allowance of 5 per Cent to thoſe who purchaſe any quantity not leſs th[illegible] 12 Dozen.

A CARD.

MR. CHATER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that his Wine and Liquor Store is removed from Fort St. George, to his preſent Houſe (the one lately built by Mr. Stuart) in Stringer Street, Black Town—where Mr. C. will be happy to receive and execute all orders, in his line as a *Wine Merchant*, on the following terms—Punctual Monthly payments —or good Bills at *two* or *three* Months.

Mr. Chater has now on ſale, excellent French Claret, Vin de Grave, Brandy in Caſks and Bottles, Arrack, Gin in large and ſmall Caſes, Porter and Pale Ale.

ADVERTISEMENT.

DOCTOR Lucas having obtained Letters of Adminiſtration to the Eſtate of Captain John Lee, deceaſed, requeſts that all perſons indebted to the ſaid Eſtate, may pay the amount of their Debts, and that all perſons having claims thereon, may make the ſame to his Attorney Mr. Peter Maſſey Caſſin.

Fort St. George: 31ſt December, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LEAMY and REYNOLDS acknowledge with gratitude the receipt of many orders from Ladies and Gentlemen, reſiding at a diſtance from the Preſidency, the hurry and buſtle attending the landing and preparing for ſale, A CHINA INVESTMENT, has hitherto prevented their replying to thoſe orders; but they beg leave to aſſure their Friends, that no time ſhall be loſt in complying with their commands, ſo far as may be in their power.

Fort St. George, 9th January, 1795.

ADVERTISEMENT.

On Thurſday the 1ſt Inſtant,

WAS PUBLISHED,

BY AUTHORITY,

The Madras Almanac,

For 1795.

CALCULATED AT THE

MADRAS OBSERVATORY.

To be had at Mr. Hunter's Office in the Fort.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Madras Exchange Committee, beg leave to inform the holders of fortunate Tickets in their Lottery for laſt Year, that the payment of the Prizes will Commence at Mr. Caſſin's Office in the Exchange, on Thurſday the 15th Inſt. between the Hours of 12 and 2 o'Clock, and attend[illegible] afterwards be given at [illegible] ondays, Wedneſday[illegible] the whole is diſcha[illegible]

[illegible] 0th January, [illegible]

TO BE [illegible]

[illegible] Upper-Apartmen[illegible] merly occupie[illegible] in the Exchange large Shop u[illegible] y Mr. Popham, al[illegible] Eaſt Ap[illegible] e Exchange, at the Sou[illegible] M[illegible] y to Mr. Caſſin.

[illegible] 1795.

BY [illegible]

ADM[illegible]

To be ſold

BY MESSRS. S[illegible] EFKE,

This day [illegible]

AT [illegible] O'CL[illegible]

THE REMAI[illegible]

of the Extenſi[illegible]

Valuable Collection

OF BOOKS,

Belonging to the Eſtate

OF THE LATE

Charles Floyer, Eſq.

ALSO

WILL BE SOLD ON THE SAME DAY,

A VERY Capital Black-wood Libr[illegible] Dining and Card Tables, Couches, Bedding, &c.
Twenty-four Europe Mahogany Arm Chairs, in remarkable good order,
Two ſide Boards,
A Writing Deſk,
A large Dreſſing Glaſs, in a Mahogany ſtand,
Globe Lamps,
Table Glaſs Ware and China,
Some very handſome Queen's Ware,
Silver Plate,
Three pair of Piſtols,
A Backgammon Box.

And a quantity of,

VERY EXCELLENT

MADEIRA AND CLARET

IN BOTTLES.

AND ABOUT

Two-Hundred Dozens of

Very Fine

CONIAC BRANDY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BY MESSRS. SHARP AND HEEFKE,

AT THE EXCHANGE,

On Saturday the 24th Inſtant,

AT 11 O'CLOCK,

THE Houſe and Garden of Robert Woolfe, Eſq. containing near twenty Conies, very agreeably ſituated on Choultry Plain, at a ſhort diſtance from the Pantheon—Stocked with ſeveral hundreds of Valuable Fruit Trees, and plentifully ſupplied with Water, from the River on the South Weſt-ſide of the Garden.

The Conditions of Sale of the above Houſe and Garden, to be ſeen at Meſſrs. SHARP and HEFKEE's Rooms.

To be ſold by Public Auction,

BY R. HENDERSON,

AT HIS ROOMS,

NEAR THE WALLAJAH GATE,

This day Wedneſday the 14th Inſtant,

AT 11 O'CLOCK,

the undermentioned Articles,

belonging to a Gentleman leaving the Preſidency,

SILVER Cruit Stand,
Table, Tea, and Gravy Spoons,
Bottle Stands, and Muffineers,
Mahogany Cheſt of Draws,
Teak and Black-wood Tables,
Shade Stands,
Chairs and Couches.

AND

A variety of China and Glaſs Ware,

ALSO

A handſome Bengal Palanqueen.

To be ſold by Public Auction,

BY R. HENDERSON,

AT HIS ROOMS,

NEAR THE WALLAJAH GATE,

This day Wedneſday, the 14th Inſtant,

AT 12 O'CLOCK PRECISELY,

A SMALL Garden at Kilpauk, pleaſantly ſituated on the Banks of the River, contains between three and four-hundred Trees, cheifly Fruit Trees.

The New Bill of Sale to be at the expence of the Purchaſer.

To be ſold by Public Auction,

BY R. HENDERSON,

AT HIS ROOMS

Near the Wallajah Gate,

Tomorrow Thurſday, the 15th Inſtant,

AT 4 O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON,

Fifty Leaguers of old

Batavia Arrack,

[illegible] SOME

BENG[illegible] AL RUM.

To be ſ[illegible] by Public Auction,

BY [illegible] HENDERSON,

[illegible] ow Mr. Popham's,

[illegible] n [illegible] e Black Town,

[illegible] orro[illegible] Thurſday, the 15th Inſtant

[illegible] BE[illegible] THE HOURS O[illegible] AND 6

[illegible] THE AFTER[illegible] ON,

A Quanti[illegible] Northward,

Teak Timber,

Of a good Quali[illegible]

WHICH WILL BE PUT UP

IN SMALL LOTS

For the Conveniency of the Public.

To be ſold by Public Auction,

BY R. HENDERSON,

AT HIS ROOMS,

NE[illegible]R THE WALLAJAH GATE,

On Saturday the 17th Januar[illegible]

A QUANTITY OF

Bengal Table Cloths and Towels,

The Table Cloths are 10 cubits by five—10 by four, and five by five.

TO BE SOLD,

By Private Contract,

A Houſe and Garden,

AT St. THOME,

THE Houſe is pleaſantly ſituated, at the [illegible] e to th[illegible] one formerly occu[illegible] [illegible]—The Houſe is in perfect repair, and there is Offices and every Conveniency for a Family—[illegible] es conſiſt of an Elegant [illegible] f Glaſſes, an[illegible] eat ſet of P[illegible] ts which will [illegible] left on the premiſes.

For [illegible] rther particulars Enqu[illegible] At Mr. R. Henderſon's, Fort St. George.

EX[illegible]CHANGE [illegible] FEE HOUSE.

R. DONO[illegible] humbly begs that thoſe Gentlemen that are indebted to the Exchange Coffee Room, will be pleaſed to order payment [illegible] their Bills, as his Creditors urgency in th[illegible] ands neceſſitates him to this mode [illegible] icat[illegible] n.

R. Dono[illegible] n truſts that this method will not prove offen[illegible] e, and hopes his neceſſity will plead as an E[illegible] cuſe.

MADRAS:—PRINTED BY J. D. MATTHEWS, NEXT DOOR TO THE COURT HOUSE, FORT St. GEORGE.

ALL ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &c. RECEIVED, AND STRICTLY ATTENDED TO BY MR. MATTHEWS;

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED BY MESSRS. BROWN AND ASHTON, FORT ST. GEORGE, AND AT THE ORIENTAL STAR OFFICE, CALCUTTA.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE COURIER.

WEDNESDAY, January, 14, 1795.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, MAY 30.

THE WAR.

MR. FOX said, it occurred to his mind that every man who had accustomed himself to reflect on the present war, had formed some opinion of the origin and progress of it.—He was one of those, it was well known, who had early delivered his sentiments on it, and as he found nothing in the events which had passed since he delivered those sentiments to alter them, it might be naturally supposed, that he continued to entertain the same; he was ready to acknowledge that he did so, and in saying so he did not think he should discharge his duty, if he suffered the present session to pass over, without drawing the attention of the House to the present state of the War. It could not be expected that he should be capable of advancing any thing new on the present subject, in consequence of which, he should endeavour to husband the patience of the House as much as possible, by abstaining from detail, touching only on those points, which in his view of the question seemed to interest that House and the public most. [illegible] going over this ground, he should avoid every thing that [illegible] seem to bear with any degree of personality on the opinion [illegible] gentleman, or that gentleman, content to lose his object, if it could not be obtained by the fairest deductions from facts and reasoning. His sole object, therefore, was to lay before the House such facts, as could not be denied; and to draw such inferences from them, as must naturally find their way to the mind of every cool and dispassionate man that heard him.

The origin of the War had given birth to various discussions in that House: it was far from his intention to say any thing that could provoke these discussions that night, it neither made for, nor against the general object he had in view, whether it was a just or necessary war on our part, or a war of aggression on the part of the French, we were engaged in it, and instead of looking to the origin, we ought to look to the end, and the means of obtaining a rational peace.

He could not, however, pass over in total silence the origin of the War. He was always accustomed to entertain an opinion [illegible] it was not the least excell[illegible] that the Minister of that [illegible] in his power to delude the [illegible]ple into a War from the publicity of its disc[illegible]ions, [illegible] that no Minister, however daring, [illegible] would [illegible] to plunge a nation into a calam[illegible]s W[illegible] under false pretences.—This War then [illegible] taken as the House was taught to believe [illegible] defence of our allies.—Previous t[illegible] the Sch[illegible] his Majesty's Mini[illegible] strongest pro[illegible] of neutrality, [illegible] old Monarchy of [illegible] had bee[illegible] overturned. The [illegible] professions of [illegible] were strongly expresse[illegible] in His Majesty's [illegible] to both Houses of Par[illegible]ment; and the Address of that House to the S[illegible]ch breathed the same [illegible]uage; hence we [illegible] taught to believe at th[illegible] that, however, we might deplore the exce[illegible] of the ruling Powers of France; excesses which he never attempted to palliate, and which could not fail to awaken the humanity of some and the indignation of others, yet still we appeared determined to maintain the strictest neutrality. The cause of the war was then stated to be [illegible] part of the French, the violation [illegible] navigation of the Scheldt, [illegible] clam[illegible] our allies, the Dutch, under treaty, yet even that had been held by some (*Mr. Burke*) as a ridiculous subject of War, yet as it was maintained to our allies by treaty, there was something colourable in the pretext for our interference; yet he would not have entered on War, till he had tried the effects of negociation.—Negociation was tried, it might be said, but he would ask, in what manner? why, in such an under[illegible] and insulting manner, as must defeat its object. It was, he would repeat, conducted in such a manner, with a mind so inimical to the powers with which [illegible] the very intent [illegible] gociation that shou[illegible]

Having thus entered on the War, it was [illegible] [illegible] of De[illegible] what was the conduct of our a[illegible] and ourselves on that occa[illegible]? The *Prince de C*[illegible]*g* published a manifest[illegible], addressed to the Fr[illegible] Nation, in which he proposed to guarantee the *Constitution of* 1791, but mark the consequence; in less than five days after the appearance of this [illegible]sto, it was *contradicted*. The same thing alm[illegible] happened at Toulon. *Lord Hood* addressed a similar proposal to the inhabitants of that Port, but in a short time after, that was also *contradicted* by a declaration from his Majesty's Ministers, in w[illegible] the meaning was wrapped up in *long phrase*[illegible] *ambiguity a weight of words and* [illegible] Here Mr. Fox made several obs[illegible]atio[illegible] on the Prince of Cobourg's declaration [illegible]nd the counter declaration which immediately followed it, and declared, that in point of brea[illegible] of faith, it was not to be paralleled in all the annals of the present government of France. And our allies acted in a manner so faithless and disregardless of their words and promises, that he knew of no epithets bad enough to be applied to them.

Thus far, having taken a slight view of the origin of the War, and the form under which it had been brought forward to the view of that House, he was well aware, that it might be told him, that the object of a War might be one thing in the beginning, and in the course of hostilities it might be diverted to another. Under such circumstances, it still remained to examine the mode in which that object might be obtained. In the beginning of the War, it was stated, that we entered into it merely for the defence of our allies; but when we had happily obtained that object, then it was a War of religion, morality, civil government, &c. so that trusting to the first declarations of our neutrality, if the Dutch had not been attacked, religion and morality might shift for themselves. Was this the case or not? Again, it might be said, that this was a question of policy; he was prepared to consider it as a question of policy; and for the mere sake of viewing it in that light, to give up every other ground on which it should be discussed.

[illegible] months before Lord Hood got into Toulon, the Minister had explicitly declared, that it was not his intention to interfere with the internal Government of France: how was this followed up by Lord Hood's Proclamation to the people of that Town; and the recall of that Proclamation. What could the people of France trust to? What explicit declaration had they to trust to? He would suppose, that France might be divided into three classes; the first was, those who looked for the restoration of the old government; the second the Jacobines; and, the third, the moderate people, who dreaded the return of the old monarchy, and the anarchy of Jacobinism:, what hopes and fears must agitate the breasts of those three parties, when the allied powers gave them no assurance of the form of government to which they intended to be friendly. They only said, in general terms, that they would destroy, but that they did not intend to build up, in the place of that destruc[illegible] of those that favoured the old monarchy [illegible]ference, what scenes of horror w[illegible] [illegible] clas[illegible] could not e[illegible] [illegible] othe[illegible] [illegible]ng it [illegible] question of p[illegible] would have been [illegible] would have been in t[illegible] allies to have [illegible]blished an explic[illegible] [illegible] of that form of [illegible]ernment, whi[illegible] [illegible]d to see erected in [illegible]ce; under [illegible] [illegible]umstance they would [illegible] of one p[illegible] another; but as long as [illegible] held their sentiments on that head, then [illegible] of course appear suspicious and [illegible] pa[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]ing the [illegible]nce? [illegible] 1789, [illegible] of Cobourg, and [illegible] we[illegible] we sure that the[illegible] trust to any declaration [illegible] so much for the mode[illegible] profess; To il[illegible] recall to [illegible] what had fallen [illegible] noble [illegible] (*Mr. Wig am*) who was himself [illegible]on, and [illegible]essed the different sentiments [illegible]ch swayed the inhabitants of that town; one party was for the restoration of the old Monarchy, and another dreaded the present Government of France, whilst a third looked to the restoration of the Constitution of 1789, as the happy medium betwixt the two extremes. The result of the facts which he had stated was, that this country had been deceived and deluded into the present War.

Having thus stated the mode in which this War had been conducted, before he quitted this point, he should just make one observation: in the commencement of last campaign, when Valenciennes and Mayence had yielded to the arms of the allies, he had read over with all the attention in his power, the articles of capitulation of both these garrisons, from every thing that he could see in those articles, he was almost persuaded, that the Ministers of this country were determined to keep their words, and not to interfere, as had been insinuated by some in the internal government of France. For these articles did not exhibit any thing of the kind, they were drawn up as if this country and her allies had been at War with a foreign enemy. The troops of these garrisons were permitted to retire into the interior of France, where it was well known, an insurrection raged in La Vendee, and elsewhere; surely, then, said he, if the Confederate Powers intended to intermeddle with the interior government of France, they would have availed themselves of that opportunity of disposing of those troops, then in their power, in a manner quite different, and would not have permitted them to return from France, where they could not foresee, that they would be sent against those who had raised the standard of Royalty in the very heart of the country, in opposition to the Jacobine Government. This conduct he really owned staggered him, and he was almost persuaded to give his assent to the declaration of Ministers, who he supposed, had availed themselves of that strong fact, to refute the calumnies of such persons, as did not give entire credit to the declarations. The subsequent part of the campaign, however, removed every impression such conduct might have made, and left very little doubt of the real views of executive government.

It had been said, but as he only spoke from recollection, he hoped he should be set right if he was wrong—that the time we embarked in this war was the most favourable, that in all the course of human events could present itself; that the excesses and cruelties of the French in their own territories, their wild ambition, and thirst of aggrandisement and power, on the territories and possessions of other States, had raised them a host of enemies; that it would be impolitic in this country to have missed that moment, when aided by such powerful allies, we should have an opportunity of confining them within their due limits, and reducing their power to such a size, as to insure a lasting peace to this country. He was ready to confess, that almost all Europe was against them; yet what was the effect: time had ready, and time would shew more, for what was to come was not in the power of rational calculation.

He had read many of the conventions which had been concluded in the course of the present War, and he observed, one principle persuaded the whole, namely, that no one contracting parties should lay down their arms whilst the French continued to possess any portion [illegible] the territory of one or the other. [illegible] the Empress of [illegible] she wa[illegible] [illegible]stance from the Seat [illegible] apprehension of the Fre[illegible] [illegible]ains; the King of Prussia was in the [illegible] situation; but w[illegible] respect to the latter, it was cu[illegible]ous to observe that he availed himself of this very [illegible] and actually slippe[illegible] months ago, his Prus[illegible] to a treaty with this count[illegible] he bind[illegible] himself tha[illegible] [illegible]n [illegible] arms, but by the comm[illegible] [illegible]s *circumstances will permit*; this [illegible]ous ph[illegible] [illegible]ut the event explained it, [illegible] in the February following, he actually did lay down [illegible] arms, [illegible] that the state of his finances were [illegible] was no [illegible]ger able to fulfill the [illegible] agreem[illegible] [illegible] was rather extraordi[illegible] [illegible] Maje[illegible] would not, at the time he sign[illegible] treaty, h[illegible] foreseen this event. Was his [illegible] so sh[illegible]ghted, that he could suppose that [illegible] could b[illegible] carried on without money? and was [illegible] ignorant of the state of his finances as not [illegible]ble to calculate the extent of them. He [illegible] scarce believe it.

[illegible] had been said of the Treaty with the Ki[illegible] [illegible] again that House, when it was first bro[illegible]; it was not his intention to go ove[illegible] gro[illegible] again, he should only just observe[illegible] *passen*[illegible] principal grounds on which it was [illegible] it was said, that it was confide[illegible] [illegible]smen [illegible] country, [illegible] [illegible]ize the Duke of [illegible] War [illegible] succession, and the [illegible] [illegible]ly before the peace [illegible] on the same grounds [illegible] to subsidize his present Maje[illegible] [illegible] him to make a diversion in favor [illegible] allies; but he would ask, if that was the case, when it was notorious that the French had entered [illegible] paths, and if report could be trusted at that very instant, menaced the capital of that Monarch, and what was worse, in addition to this serious and alarming irruption, it was stated, that the lower orders of the people were disposed [illegible] join the French. Whether this disposition [illegible] people arose from any cause in the part of G[illegible]nment, he would not pretend to say, nor [illegible] any way connected with the argument, if [illegible] conceived themselves to be so aggrieved, th[illegible]ey could not change Masters for the worse [illegible] was a matter of indifference if they entertain[illegible] that sentiment: and if this really was the ca[illegible] [illegible] had no great consolation in saying, th[illegible] understood in order to dislod[illegible] [illegible] was found necessary to ma[illegible] [illegible]strians from Milan for that purpo[illegible] and [illegible] supposed that the Emperor [illegible] would [illegible] tion to this be obliged to orde[illegible] some [illegible]garian troops into Italy, in ord[illegible] [illegible] French out of that country, he no[illegible] trusted this would be the case; but Gent[illegible], at the same time, would see, that in o[illegible] detach such a body of men, it would we[illegible] the allied armies elsewhere; could it then, be said that the King of Sardinia made that diversion, which the House was taught to believe he did? no such thing; nor did Ministers themselves believe it.

MR. FOX took a slight review of the conduct of the King of Prussia, in order to shew that he must be well aware of the state of his finances, at the very moment that he agreed to continue the war, till the French should be completely driven off the territories of the allies, what defeats had the King of Prussia experienced in that interval to induce him to depart from that promise? None.—His victories were rather of a brilliant nature; but *if victories were so expensive, what must be the consequence of defeats?* The King of Prussia knew all this in the month of July; he signs a treaty; and in the month of February following, he departs from it. I do not speak, said Mr. Fox, on this point, from loose speeches; I speak from substantial memorials.

With respect to one of the most extensive confederacies, perhaps ever known in the page of History, we had in the first instance, only to look to the House of Astria; the Emperor was the Sovereign of an immense and populous country, his sujects were industrious, and in general rich, particularly in Brabant; he was the very soul of the War, yet what was his situation; he proposes a loan to his own subjects, which was refused, he applies to Holland, his application meets with the same fate; though it might be expected from the connection and situation of the Dutch he would have been successful; thus disappointed, he applies to this country; he should not predict of the fate of the application or how far it would be right or wrong in the individuals of this country, to hearken to such a proposition; his Majesty's Minister had already delivered his opinion on it, and there he should let it rest, but it was sufficient for his purpose to draw the attention of the House, to the state of the Emperor's finance: he understood the loan was filling, and if it should be exhausted, he did not doubt, but the Emperor's next application to this country would be in the shape of a subsidy.

Putting all the circumstances of the present war together, it was plain that the object of the allies was to overturn the Jacobin government of France. He should be glad to know on what rational grounds they indulged this hope. If we took [illegible] the last campaign, what was the [illegible]on of the government of France? Their [illegible]es di[illegible]anized, Toulon in the hands of the allies, [illegible] insurrection raging in the very heart of the [illegible]try. W[illegible] the case at present? Surely [illegible] [illegible]fore, to propose [illegible], and here he was well aware the old question would recur, with whom are we to treat? To this he would answer, with those with whom we are at War. Then another question would be started, but the persons who exercise the present government of France, may not be in power; their situation is uncertain. To this he would reply, that he did not see that their situation was uncertain, and as a proof of it, he was persuaded, if the committee of public safety should take it into their heads to declare war against any neutral power, such as the Swiss, the Danes, nay, even the Americans, that however wild and absurd such a declaration might be, as it certainly would, yet the army would march against any one or all of those powers so declared against.

As a preliminary step towards a peace, the most eligible mode in his opinion would be to publish a candid and explicit declaration, that it was not the intention of this country to interfere in the internal Government of France.—This would undeceive the people of France, who notwithstanding the rigour of their present Government, would, in despite of all its arts, look forward to such a proposition, and embrace it with pleasure.

He was well aware of the apprehensions which were entertained in this country of the dangerous dissemination of French principles, but he was as free to confess that he entertained no apprehensions on that head. It had pleased the wisdom of providence, that a variety of Governments should exist, from the most despotic Monarchy down to the most limitted, as well as a variety of Republics! but he did not see that experience had furnished us with many examples, of the dangers on that account, that one had to apprehend from the other. He was persuaded that it was the general belief of that House, and the public out of doors, that the French imbibed their new principles from the part which they took in the American war. From a concurrence of circumstances, *prima facie*, he was not disposed to combat that opinion, but an equality of rights was no new doctrine, and if it was true that the French had borrowed those sentiments from the Americans, from whom did the Americans borrow?—from this country.

These sentiments were found in the writings of the illustrious Locke and Sydney, and from the freedom of our Government, and that penetration and love of philosophy, if he might venture to use that word, which were so peculiarly characteristic of Englishmen; it was not to be a matter of surprise that such sentiments should escape them. Here Mr. Fox adduced a variety of arguments in order to shew, that we had very little indeed to apprehend from the dissemination of French principles.

Since the commencement of the preſent War, he had looked over thoſe Gazettes which uſually ſtated the number of the enemy, which was killed in each ſkirmiſh or battle; and if theſe accounts could be truſted, from the loweſt calculation that he had made, the whole amounted to upwards of *two hundred thouſand*. How muſt the human heart ſhudder at ſuch a carnage, and what was the inference to be drawn from this? Why, that this immenſe number did not appear to be miſſed, nor yet the ſlaughter to damp the ardour of thoſe that crowded into the field to ſupply their place. Men of the firſt military talents had been ſent againſt the French, and obliged to retreat. If the French troops were defeated, the Government of France ſeemed to acquire freſh ſtability from it; and, if ſucceſsful, did the ſame; ſo that it was neither to be ſhook by defeats nor yet by ſucceſſes.

In the courſe of the preſent campaign we had experienced various ſucceſſes; we had taken a town of ſome ſtrength (Landrecy) but did that enable us to march directly to Paris or to inveſt Maubeuge or Cambray; at the very moment what were the French enabled to do from their numbers? to make a powerful diverſion in weſt Flanders: ſo that the Emperor, and the Prince of Cobourg were obliged to draw off their troops in order to arreſt their progreſs in that quarter. The Emperor, in his account of the action of the 17th inſtant, ſpeaking of the five columns, proteſted that the five columns were compoſed of the choiceſt troops, the beſt officered, and the plan, of all others, the beſt diſpoſed; what was the cauſe then of the ill ſucceſs of their troops, was it owing to the elements, which ſometimes on land as well as the Sea will derange the beſt plans—by no means; quite another thing. It aroſe it ſeems from the nature of the country, which was ſo interſected with hedges and ditches, that it was impoſſible they could act. It was extraordinary that the *Emperor* ſhould be ſo little acquainted with his *own dominions* as not to know that it was an encloſed country, it was ſomething like the *King of Pruſſia* that did not know the ſituation of his *finances*.

On the 22d inſtant, it was true, we had obtained a victory, but he was ſorry to find that the utmoſt advantage which aroſe from it, was only to avert misfortunes. In the beginning of the preſent Seſſion, he conceived it to be his duty to call the attention of his Majeſty's Miniſters to the unprotected ſtate o[f our] trade; he was ſorry to find, that what he had ſaid on that occaſion had made no impr[eſſ]ion; [for] if we were to judge from the hig[h pri]ce of Inſurance, which was always conſidered as the criterion of thoſe thi[ngs, our trade was] juſt as unprotected as ever.

With reſpect to America, he ſhould ſay a few words; he deprecated a rupture with that country, but he could not help obſerving, that our ſituation in that reſpect, was critical indeed. If the paper, which his Honourable Friend (Mr. Sheridan) had read a few night ſince, ſuppoſed to be iſſued by Lord Dorcheſter, was a forgery, it was a proof, that the Americans were prepared to act upon very light grounds. That country, it was true, was influenced by one of the wiſeſt men of the age, but if it ſhould happen that his advice ſhould be over-ruled, we might ſoon deduce the conſequences.

America it was true, could not injure us, on a large ſcale, but ſhe could harraſs our trade, and notwithſtanding ſhe was independent, yet after all, there were ſuch ties betwixt that country and this, that every wound we gave her, we muſt wound ourſelves.

MR. FOX paid many handſome compliments to the perſonal *bravery* and good ſenſe of the officers who had been engaged in the reduction of the French Weſt-India iſlands; theſe acquiſitions were good materials in our hands to negociate a peace; in that point of view they were every thing, in any other point of view nothing. Mr. Fox put this in a very ſtrong point of view. The Hon. Member once more recurred to the futility of any attempt to overturn the government of France, which he illuſtrated by many forcible and ingenious arguments "*Nil actum reputant, ſi quid ſupereſſet agendum.*"

If the reſolutions towards a peace, which he intended to have the honour of ſubmitting to the Houſe, ſhould be rejected, he intended to propoſe one article, namely, that his Majeſty's Miniſters, in conjunction with our allies, ſhould publiſh a clear and explicit declaration of the objects of the war. If the object of it was to reſtore the old monarchy, which he called deſpotiſm, then they would be joined by all thoſe who were zealous for that government; if a limited monarchy, the partizans of that form would join their ſtandard; and if a rational Republic, all thoſe who were in favor of that would alſo unite againſt the preſent government of France—Having preſſed theſe points on the conſideration of the Houſe, Mr. Fox then moved a ſtring of Reſolutions, which contained a conciſe recapitulation of the leading arguments of his ſpeech.

MR. JENKINSON in a reply of ſome length entered into a general defence of the war, and the principles on which it was conducted. Amongſt its objects in the firſt inſtance the navigation of the *Scheldt* held undoubtedly a primary place, but though the object of the war was thus far changed, he muſt ſtill contend that it had been defended on principles purely defenſive. We had from the beginning contended for indemnity for the paſt, and ſecurity for the future. No ſecurity it was evident was now to be obtained. Under the old Government, and from Louis the XIV. to the peace of *Riſwick*, however hoſtile his intentions may be, we rely at leaſt on a temporary ſecurity. But on the preſent Government what reliance was to be placed? The ſuggeſtion of peace would be a proof of moderation, and what had ruined all the parties in France from that of M. Neckar to that of M. Briſſot but their moderation?

He admitted, that by taking towns and winning battles, we had not advanced nearer our object, which was confeſſedly to deſtroy the Jacobin government of Paris. To do this, it was firſt neceſſary that we ſhould break through what was called "their iron barrier." The preſent had been called a war againſt opinions, and ſuch in fact, it was.—But thoſe who uſed the term in ridicule, ſhould recollect that it was the opinions of Great Britain which had acted upon America, and now re-acted upon France.

He adverted to the ſituation of the Kings of Sardinia and Pruſſia, the former of whom had created a diverſion to the utmoſt of his power, and the latter, whoſe power was merely *aerial*, had continued to wage the war until his ſubſidies were exhauſted, when he naturally threw himſelf on the aid of this country, and its allies.—On the capture of Landrecy, Mr. J[enkinſon] dwelt at length as on an object of the utmoſt importance to this country. The capture of Menin and Courtray by the enemy, was an event which, in his opinion, called for ſome anxiety on the part of this country, but which ſhould be ſoothed by a ſanguine hope of their immediate recovery. Our forces were certainly weakened in that quarter by the efforts which were made to the Eaſtward; but when we had time to recal our forces, he had no doubt but the tide would turn in our favour. The queſtion was then loudly called for. After a long pauſe.

MR. SHERIDAN, aroſe. He expreſſed his ſurpriſe that no anſwer, for he could not call the laſt ſpeech an anſwer, had been given to the argument of Mr. Fox. It appeared that with Miniſtry "[illegible] *order of the Day*," —They appea[red] [illegible] with the defence ſuch as it was [illegible] them. They wiſhed the propoſition for peace to be conſidered as impracticable,—This they ap[peared] willing [to] infer from the propoſition of [illegible] which they had given their [illegible] ſuggeſtion of a peace was a pr[illegible], which muſt prove deſtructi[ve] [illegible]er. But it appeared on the con[trary] [illegible] Conſtitutionaliſts as they were termed, [fell] victims to their having promoted th[e war] with Auſtria, and the Briſſotines to their having acceded to the war with Great Britain and Holland, which it did not appear, that by any poſſibility they could avoid. The charge againſt them was not that they had not negociated with foreign [powers] as was now propoſed, but that they had unneceſſarily engaged their country in a w[ar].

The Hon. Gentleman had now for the firſt time ſtated in a manly way the object of the war, which was to deſtroy the Jacobin Government of France. How far this was practicable the events of the campaign would ſhew. If this was the object, the queſtion was at once fairly at iſſue. The object as it was now ſtated for which we were to expend our blood and treaſure, was no other than the [illegible] of Paris. But what were the means by which this was to be effected? [illegible] our [illegible] Pruſſia, we could only ſay, that [illegible] our m[illegible] certainly arrived in due time, his troops were [illegible]ly punctual. In the mean [illegible] and opinions muſt be equally [illegible] He inſtanced the ſucceſs of Count Kaunitz, and the repulſe of General Beau[lieu], as circumſtances weighing exactly againſt each other, ſuppoſing the facts to be narrated without diſguiſe. The Bulletine Extraordinary, publiſhed by the Emperor at Tournay after the battle of the 22d, as a proof of his humanity, and his opinion of the war. [*For this Bulletine, we muſt refer our Readers to our* COURIER Extraordinary of the 15th of November.] In this paper it was ſtated, that 2000 men had fallen on the ſide of the allies, but on the contrary, it was maintained that the French had loſt 6000.—In this way it was, that we were to maintain a war againſt opinions, at the expence of our laſt man and our laſt guinea, though in his opinion, every guinea was miſpent, and every man miſplaced!

The Hon. Gentleman [illegible] ſpoke [illegible] on this occaſion, with a tone of [illegible] appeared to be hereditary, and [illegible] running in his blood; yet, it appeared as if in his lofty declamation, he had [illegible] without the perfect confidence of Miniſters, as [illegible] uttered doctrines which Miniſters, when they deigned to ſpeak muſt certainly contradict. If the extinction of Jacobin principles, was, in fact, the object; was this to be effected by our conqueſts in the Weſt Indies however ſplendid in their announcement; and however meritorious, on the part of the Officers employed? How was this object forwarded by *Lord Hood, in running his head againſt the walls of Baſtia*—a ſubjection which he ſhould ſay no more than that it was neceſſary, that the Noble Lord on his return to this country, ſhould be called to a juſt and ſevere account.

Why were not the efforts of this country, it was to be aſked, directed at once to their main purpoſe, if that purpoſe was the extinction of the Jacobins? Why ſhould we call it a war of religion and juſtice, and yet go to pilfer our ſhare of indemnity? We proceeded in a ſtyle of mercenary knight-errantry—in a calculating warfare, by which our allies avowed themſelves to be at once diſguſted and over-reached.

He proceeded to notice the Imperial Loan, which he had no doubt the next year would convert into a ſubſidy; and the duplicity of the Miniſter in his correſpondence with Mr. Boyd, when the latter was at one time compleately aſſured of the legality and propriety of the buſineſs; but when the affair was to be committed to writing, this aſſurance dwindled into an intimation that there was no legal obſtruction to the loan. If Miniſters proceeded in the ſame avidity of conqueſt, and the ſame duplicity of conduct, he could only add, in the words of a friend, who however laid no claim to *ſecond ſight*, "that they may be ſhortly in poſſeſſion of every iſland on the globe, except the iſland of Great Britain." He then adverted to the domeſtic ſituation of this country; *which in his opinion, was at once blinded and inflamed by the recent proſecutions.*

The plots and conſpiracies which had been ſo pompouſly ſtated, exiſted, in his opinion, only in the "foul imagination" of his Majeſty's Miniſters. A ſecond report of the Secret Committee was now hourly to be expected If that contained grave and ſerious matter of charge, he ſhould undoubtedly recede from his preſent opoſition; but if not, he ſhould ſay that the alarms were propagated but to inflame and [illegible]. Various papers were in circulation, which, if it was neceſſary, he could bring home to the agents of government, and which evidently had for their tendency, to prevent the men now in cuſtody from being brought to a fair trial.

The members of oppoſition, Mr. Sheridan proceeded to ſtate, were treated civilly in that Houſe. Out of doors, they were moſt foully calumniated. He inſtanced the conduct of a Gentleman in high ſituation, (*the Lord Mayor*) who in Guildhall, had made a bet of one hundred and twenty guineas to ſix, that he (*Mr. Sheridan*), would within two months after the ſuſpenſion of the *Habeas Corpus* Act, be committed to the Tower for *High Treaſon*. This converſation may be deemed looſe and irregular, but at the preſent time, it was certainly matter of ſerious moment. Every impreſſion of this kind was to be weighed and valued. It was fortun[ate] [illegible] would only obſerve, f[illegible], to whom he could no[t] [illegible] ſaying, that his name ſou[nded] [illegible] Britiſh ear, that the Scotch La[w] [illegible] e not [illegible] [illegible]try, otherwiſe th[e] [illegible] Magiſtrate of the [illegible] London, might be tranſported on proof [illegible] ſing making to Botany Bay.

[MR. L]E MESSURIER ſaid, that the [illegible] tion this notice was uttered in perfect good humour; but [the] Hon. Gentleman had given him [illegible] his ſolicitor of an *action for def[amation]* [illegible] Houſe would ſee the neceſſity of [illegible] entering into particulars.

M[illegible] at length [illegible] new had been a[illegible] was in the ſpeech of the H[illegible].) There was much tha[t] [illegible] indecent in his attempt [illegible] ittee of that Houſe with an a[illegible] ſpiracies for the purpoſe of [illegible] He noticed partic[illegible] *plots and "conſpiracies had only* ex[iſted] in the "*imagination of Miniſters*"—With reſpect to Miniſters they had been too long in the habit of meeting to notice any aſperities from that Hon. Gentleman. But there was a marked indecency in his remark on the proceedings of the Committee, while they were yet pending. It was an imputation on their characters; and he would not diſgrace them by any compariſon with the perſon from whom the imputation came.

MR. COURTENAY ſpoke to order. He referred to the Speaker whether this language was either decent or parliamentary?

THE SPEAKER acknowledged the propriety of the interruption. The rule was—*qui graditur a materia in perſonam*—he who paſſed from the matter to the perſon, was diſorderly. He thought the Chancellor of the Exchequer not perfectly in order, but added, that much of the latter part of Mr. Sheridan's ſpeech was diſorderly.

MR. PITT reſumed. He apologized to the Speaker and the Houſe at large. He ſaid, that the Bill for the ſuſpenſion of the *Habeas Corpus* Act having been founded on the report of the Committee, and that Bill having received the ſanction of the Legiſlature, he did not think it quite decent to reflect on their proceedings. As to the bet laid by the Lord Mayor, he deemed it a matter of levity, which however, had ſome ſanction from the *ſoreneſs* felt by the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Sheridan) whenever a conſpiracy was mentioned in that Houſe.

Adverting then to the general principles, laid down by Mr. Fox, he avowed the leading object of the war to be the deſtruction of the Jacobin government, in Paris. He ſaid that an interference in the internal government of France, was intimated in the Speech from the Throne, in January 1793. The declaration of Lord Hood at TOULON, and the declaration publiſhed in October laſt, he contended, were perfectly conſiſtent. To yeild to the propoſitions now made by Mr. Fox, would be a defeazance or a recantation of all that the Houſe had formly declared.

MR. SHERIDAN ſpoke in explanation. He obſerved that the Right Hon. Gentleman had, to all appearance excluded him from the apology which he had made to the Speaker, and to the Houſe. This was to him a matter of perfect indifference. He ſought no apology from that Right Hon. Gentleman within theſe doors, and without he was confident that he ſhould meet with no provocation. When any charge was made againſt him, from which he could not vindicate himſelf, then he might poſſibly ſhrink from the challenge. Of the other parts of the ſpeech of the Right Hon. Gentleman he ſhould take no notice, becauſe he knew that expreſſions of contempt and diſdain were not ſtrictly within the orders of that Houſe.

THE SPEAKER ſaid, that the Bill for the ſuſpenſion of the *Habeas Corpus* having recognized in its preamble the report of the Secret Committee, any condemnation of thoſe preceedings could not be ſtrictly in order.

MR. FOX aroſe in reply. He ſaid, that as no direct anſwer had been given to his ſpeech he ſhould be brief in his reply. Of the Committee of Secrecy which had been brought into diſcuſſion, he ſhould only ſay, th[at there] were many of them [illegible] we may differ on political principles, who ſtill commanded his reſpect and his eſteem. But with all his partiality, if he were to compare them with his Hon. Friend (Mr. Sheridan) for conſiſtency in public, for integrity in private life, or for ſpirit and diſintereſtedneſs in both, he ſhould only compare them to their equal, and neither would be diſparaged by the compariſon.

He then went over the ground of his former argument, adverting particularly to the aſſertion, that a majority of the people of France, was hoſtile to the preſent government. If this was the caſe, why were there no acceſſions to our forces at Toulon, even whilſt the mind of the people was inflamed by the horrid maſſacres at Lyons, did we retire from Toulon, when a majority of the people was in our favor? If ſo, much ſuperfluous ignominy was added to the circumſtances of that retreat. If a majority of the people was adverſe to the preſent tyranny in France, how came it that the army, under Earl MOIRA, remained [illegible] on the Coaſt of Hampſhire, [illegible] acting on that [part] of the France?—He obſerved on the language of Mr. Pitt, that to accede to theſe reſolutions would be a recantation, and a defeazance of all that Houſe had done. This language became the Miniſter, who, however he may pride himſelf on majorities [illegible]le, was ready in any negociation with [a] foreign power, as was inſtanced in the [caſe] of the Empreſs of Ruſſia, to ſwallow any pill however nauſeous [illegible] to truckle to any conceſſion, however humiliating, rather than reſign his place. The language now uſed, that the Houſe could not depart from the principles which they had maintained, was that which was uſed in the American war, and for which this country was now ſuffering under 100 millions of debt. The general ear was ſtill deluded by the ſame ſophiſtry, and it appeared as if no experience could reſtore its proper ſenſe. The war in which we were now engaged, was more hopeleſs, and fraught with more dangers than any that could reſult [from that] in which we were engaged with America.

With reſpect to our domeſtic ſituation, he had no heſiation in ſaying, that the objects of alarm were magnified for political and unfair purpoſes; of this the trial of Mr. *Walker*, of Mancheſter, was a pregnant inſtance. That Gentleman was indicted for a conſpiracy againſt the State; but when the charge came to be tried, it was found to be ſupported only by foul and ſhameleſs perjury.

That the Conſtitution was in danger he would readily admit; but the danger did not proceed from men in low and obſcure ſituations. The danger which he moſt apprehended was f[rom men] in [illegible] and high in rank—from [illegible] Conſtitution only for the purpoſe of wounding it in its moſt vital parts. The real danger ſprung only from thoſe who dwelt on imaginary perils, only to introduce legal precautions, which went far beyond their object, and the tendency of which was evidently to introduce into this country the deſpotiſm of ſome of the Continental Governments. Such appeared to him to be the tendency of all the meaſures lately introduced, and theſe he would reſiſt at the hazard of every calumny and every danger, to the lateſt moment of his life.

The Houſe then divided on the previous Queſtion [moved] by Mr. Jenkinſon, when there a[ppeared]

For the Queſtion	-	-	208
Againſt it	-	-	55

Majority againſt Mr. Fox's Motion 153

Adjourned at ONE o'clock.

Arcot Northern Division (Contd.)

		Magistrate of North Arcot is already vested with the power conferred by act I of 1853	7th March	1854 21st March	
928	Order	Recorded		No. 38 No. 39	
1159	From the Magte. of E.	Requests to be favored with three more copies of the printed statement of Cases disposed of by the Magistracy of the Town of Madras in 1852	10th April	21st April No. 3	
1160	Order	The Magistrate of North Arcot informed that there are no Copies of the Statement of Cases disposed of by the Magistracy of the Town of Madras, available for the use of his Assistants	13th Do.	No. 4	
1434	From the Magte. of E.	Forwards a Petition from certain European Pensioners lately employed as special Constables at Vellore praying for a revision of the terms of the order awarding them compensation for their services on that occasion, and recommend their request for favorable consideration	19th Do.	2d May	25th May 1855 No. 3 & 2
1439		Minute thereon	29th Do.	No. 37 No. 38	
2132	Ext. Pro. from the F. M. E.	Reply to letter from the Commissioner of Mysore relative to the refusal of the Magistrate of North Arcot to execute certain Warrants issued by the Superintendent of Police at Bangalore	6th July	11th July No. 1	
2133	Order	Copies of the Extract to be struck off at the Govt. Press and Circulated to all Magistrates for their information & guidance	10th Do.	No. 2	
2654	From the Magte. of E.	Forwards copy of a letter from the Joint Magte. Mr. Binning reporting the measures adopted by him at Chittoor to prevent Collision during the Hindoo and Mahomedan festivals	24th Aug.	29th Augt. No. 39 No. 46	13th Decr. 54 No. 38
[illegible]630		Minute thereon			
2971	From the Colr. of E.	Recommends for favorable consideration the requests of Pedda Jeyyiah widow of a Zemindar of Palsondah residing at Chittoor &c. that her daughter may be provided with a pension and herself allowed to go to Madras on leave for three Months and that certain jewels detained by the Collector of Vizagapatam may be returned to her	26th Augt.	26th Septr. No. 16	
[illegible]74		Minute thereon	23d Septr.	No. 17	
[illegible]72	From the S. M. E.	Submit the explanation of the Head Assistt. Magistrate of North Arcot relative to the delay in the transmission of the effects of the late Monsieur [illegible] Comte de Kisicat	11th Octr.	24th Octr. No. 22	

There

Arcot Northern Division

Page	Letter From	Letter To	Subject	Date of Letter	Date of M.L. & No.	Date of G.L. & H.Cs
					1851	
388	From the Coll.r of E		Requests instructions as to allowing the State Prisoner Pedda Juggiah to visit Vellore for 20 days and as to the allowance to be given her for the journey	23 Jany	31st Jany No. 2	
389		Over	Pedda Juggiah permitted to visit Vellore for 20 days, and the Magte of North Arcot requested with reference to the orders of the 11th December 1849 No. 836 to use his discretion as to the assistance to be rendered her for her journey		30th Do. No. 3	
479	From the Collr. E		Forwards an Indent in duplicate for accoutrements, ammunition &c required in exchange for similar Articles become unserviceable, for the use of the Petty officers and Armed Peons of the Jail at Vellore	25th Do.	14th Feby No. 26	
482		Over	The Military Board requested to cause the Indent to be complied with		No. 27	
691	From the F.U. ... E		State that the Magistrate of North Arcot has requested that his Head Assistant Mr A.W. Sullivan and his Assistant Mr D.F. Carmichael may be authorized to exercise the powers conferred by Act I of 1853 and recommend that the Magistrate's application may be complied with	17th Feby	24th Do. No. 52	
692		Over	Government grant authority to Mr D.F. Carmichael, Assistant to the Magte of North Arcot to exercise the powers conferred by Act I of 1853 and observe that Mr A.W. Sullivan as Head Assistant to the Magte is already vested with those powers under the act, and that the authority of Govt. is not required to enable him to exercise them		No. 53	
886	From the Coll.r of E		Submits explanation respecting the discrepancy noticed by the Honorable Court between the two censuses of Vellore taken in 1848 and 1851	28th Feby	21st March No. 3	6th April 185[illegible] No. 11 P[illegible]
887		Over	To be brought to the notice of the Honorable Court		16th March No. 4	
927	From the F.U. ... E		Submit explanation with reference to the remarks recorded in Extract Mins of Cons. of 21st Ultimo, No. 1140 to the effect that Mr A.W. Sullivan as Head Assistant Magte			